

# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

# JOURNAL.

VOLUME XLVII. NUMBER 26.  
WHOLE NUMBER 2427.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.  
SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.

**INTEREST  
IN SHOOTING  
IS KEPT UP  
AND  
NEW SHOTS  
DEVELOPED  
IN THE  
GALLERY  
BEGIN NOW**

Information furnished regarding Range construction and gallery loads.  
For information address  
Rifle Smokeless Division,  
E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER CO.,  
Wilmington, Del.

## TOBIN BRONZE

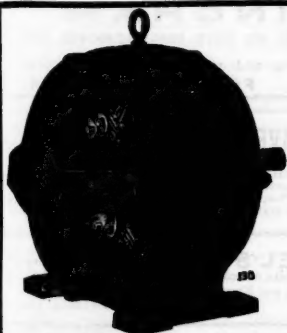
TRADE MARK.  
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.  
**NON-CORROSIVE IN SEA WATER** Readily forged at Cherry Red Heat  
Round, Square and Hexagon Rods for Studs, Bolts, Nuts, etc., Rolled Sheets and Plates for Pump Linings, Condensers, Rudders, Center Boards, etc. Hull Plates for Yachts and Launches, Powder Press Plates, Boiler and Condenser Tubes, Pump Piston Rods and Yacht Shafting finished true, smooth and straight, ready for fitting. For tensile, torsional and crushing tests see descriptive pamphlet, furnished on application.  
**THE ANSONIA BRASS AND COPPER COMPANY,**  
99 John Street SOLE MANUFACTURERS NEW YORK



### JENKINS BROS. VALVES

The high quality possessed by these valves has earned for them a reputation that is world wide. In metal, in design and in workmanship they come up to the requirements of the most exacting service. Accept no valves as Jenkins Bros. unless they bear trade mark as shown in the cut. Write for catalog.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.



### INTER-POLE

Motors operate at a constant speed irrespective of load,

**WITHOUT SPARKING**

Speed ratios up to 6 to 1.

Bulletins tell more.

**ELECTRO-DYNAMIC CO.**

WORKS: BAYONNE, N. J.

11 Pine Street

New York

**WEAR**

### Elliott Ear Protectors

\$1.00 per pair.

J. A. R. ELLIOTT, P. O. Box 201, New York

## THE BANK OF HAMPTON, Hampton, Va.

Located near Fort Monroe, Va.

Capital and Surplus \$250,000. Resources \$1,700,000

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN ARMY ACCOUNTS

H. L. SCHMELZ, President

F. W. DARLING, Vice President

## COLT

**AUTOMATIC PISTOL  
CALIBER .45**



The Most Powerful Small Arm in the World  
COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.



### THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.

(Branch Offices and Stores in all Principal Cities.)

Manufacturers of  
**GARLOCK FIBROUS PACKINGS**  
and  
**PITT METAL PACKINGS**

Recognized the World over as the Highest Grade Packings manufactured.

114 LIBERTY ST.,  
NEW YORK CITY.

MAIN OFFICES AND FACTORY,  
PALMYRA, N. Y.

604 ARCH ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA

### Uniforms and Equipments

for the  
**Army and National Guard**

Descriptions, Illustrations, Prices and Samples of cloth for either Officers or Enlisted Men mailed free on request.

**THE PETTIBONE BROS. MFG. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.**

Pacific Coast Branch: Pacific Bldg., 4th and Market Sts., San Francisco, Cal.



## LUNKENHEIMER VALVES

STANDARD FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.  
THE LUNKENHEIMER CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO

Building for the Navies of the World

## The Lake Submarine Boat

The Original Even Keel, Submersible Type.  
Protected by Patents.

Practical and Reliable for Harbor, Coast and Sea Defense or Offense

### The Lake Torpedo Boat Company

605 and 606 Colorado Bldg., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

## 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Start a savings account next pay-day and save regularly for some definite purpose, so that when you retire you can buy a home.

**YOU CAN BANK WITH US BY MAIL.**

NELSON S. GROOME, Cashier



**AMERICAN  
WOOLEN CO.**  
126 Fifth Avenue,



**WM. M. WOOD,**  
PRESIDENT  
NEW YORK CITY

The American Woollen Company's products represent the highest type of manufacture, and they deliver "THE BEST FABRIC AT THE GIVEN PRICE." The interests of all users of OLIVE-DRAB fabrics will be protected if they realize that we are the only concern in the world manufacturing and supplying such fabrics as are made strictly after the UNITED STATES STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, and in buying ANY of our UNIFORM FABRICS about which there can be no question, insist upon getting the STANDARD, which is protected by our trade mark attached to each piece. These goods represent the highest type of manufacture and color and have no competitors.

Complete information and samples will be furnished by the Uniform Cloth Department.

## GUNNERS! GUNNERS!! GUNNERS!!!

Get Ready for the Spring Examinations!

By Reading

### THE GUNNERS' EXAMINER

By Harold E. Cloke, Capt., Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

Postpaid, Cloth, \$1.50

JOHN WILEY & SONS, 43 and 45 East 19th Street, New York City

### A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Largest Manufacturers in the World

of Official Athletic Supplies.

BASKET BALL, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL,  
GOLF, FIELD HOCKEY, BASKET BALL,  
OFFICIAL ATHLETIC IMPLEMENTS.

Plans and Blue Prints of Gymnasium Paraphernalia  
Furnished Upon Request.

Spalding's catalog of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any address.

**A. G. SPALDING & BROS.**

New York. Chicago. Denver. San Francisco

### The Allen Dense Air Ice Machine

Used in the U. S. Navy

Contains no chemicals, only air. The size, 3  
feet by 3 feet 6 inches, makes the ice and cold  
water and refrigerates the meat closets of  
large steam yachts.

H. B. ROELKER,

41 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK

### SCHOOLS

#### NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY

Col. Sebastian C. Jones, C. E., Superintendent.  
Major Milton F. Davis, U. S. Army, Retired, Commandant.  
Send for catalogue.

#### St. Mary's School,

For Girls and Young Women.

The Diocesan School of the Carolinas.

Refer to Admiral Sir John and Gen. Woodard.  
Rev. George W. Lay, Rector, Raleigh, N. C.

### PATENTS

WILKINSON, FISHER  
& WITHESSPOON  
Attorneys-at-Law and  
Solicitors of Patents

Ouray Building, Washington, D.C.,

and No. 2 Rector St., New York City

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS secured in United States and  
Foreign Countries. Pamphlet of instructions furnished free on  
application.

### MAKE MONEY

in Advertising or

Mail Order Business

Send name and address

of the popular Advertiser's Magazine. Each issue contains

articles on Mail Order Business, Ad Writing, Business Cor-

respondence, Selling Plans, Office Systems, Business

Short-Cuts, Follow-up Literature, etc. Write to-day, as

this is a very special offer. Address ADVERTISERS MAG-

AZINE, 752 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### PATENTS

C. L. PARKER

Late Examiner, U. S. Patent Office

Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents

American and foreign patents secured promptly and with

special regard to the full legal protection of the invention.

Handbook for inventors sent upon request.

278 North Bldg., WASHINGTON, D.C.

### THE TELEGRAPH AND CABLE CODE

Prepared for the use of

Officers and Men of the Navy and Marine Corps

By Lt. Comdr. D. F. Sellers

Is For Sale by The Navy Publishing Co.,

13th and N. Y. Ave., Washington, D.C.

PRICE \$2.50 POSTPAID

# Evans Ale

FOSTERS that exquisite poise of character called serenity, so essential to longevity; while nourishing the body it lubricates the brain and develops the best in both. Mental and physical vigor are characteristic of the Evans' Ale drinker.

There's the enchantment of drinking it. In Splits if desired. Leading Dealers and Places, or write to

C. H. EVANS & SONS Established 1786 HUDSON, N. Y.

### THE NEW ARMY CANVAS PUTTEE LEGGINGS



Made in Khaki Color  
and in Olive Drab

No other legging ever produced is as shapely, smart and attractive in appearance as the Rosenwasser Canvas Puttee. The demand for this legging is increasing by leaps and bounds. It is so convenient in its construction that it recommends itself at sight. To adjust it takes but an instant—and it is just as easily removed.

Patented in U. S., Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and Japan.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to the makers.

PATENTS  
PROTECTED  
BY THE  
PATENT TITLE  
GUARANTEE CO.  
NEW YORK

ROSENWASSER BROTHERS  
472 Broadway New York

### REMEMBER A. SPERLING'S WILLOW FURNITURE

For twenty-five years well known to officers of both Services. We have hundreds of testimonials from our Army and Navy customers throughout the country.

Catalogue sent on application.

354 Third Avenue New York

### HOTELS

#### WHEN YOU VISIT BOSTON

Check trunks to Back Bay Station, leave the train there, and a two-minute walk brings you to

### HOTEL NOTTINGHAM

Overlooking beautiful Copley Square. Give checks to our Clerk upon registering, and your luggage will be delivered FREE. European plan; fireproof; near business, shopping and amusement districts; first class in every respect.

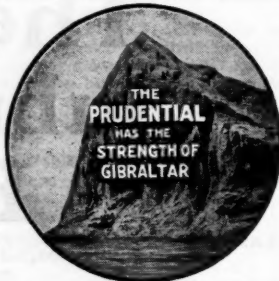
FRANCIS HOWE, MGR.

# The Prudential

does not charge Commissioned Army and Navy Officers an extra premium on account of service in the Philippines or Porto Rico.

## The Prudential

issues policies low in cost, liberal in terms and guaranteed in every particular. Write for cost at your age.



#### ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES:

ARTHUR F. BOLES, Manager,  
Army and Navy Dept.,  
Humboldt Savings Bank Bldg.,  
San Francisco, Calif.

F. A. McNEIL, Manager,  
Army and Navy Dept.,  
16½ Public Sq.,  
Watertown, N.Y.

CHARLES H. WILLOOX, Manager, 1421 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

GEORGE PULSIFER, Spec. Rep.,  
Army Department,  
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

E. G. THELIN, Manager,  
401-2-3 Union Trust Bldg.,  
Baltimore, Md.

### The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President. Dept. 141. Home Office, NEWARK, N.J.

## HOTEL STEWART

### SAN FRANCISCO

Geary Street, above Union Square

Just opposite Hotel St. Francis

European Plan \$1.50 a day up

American Plan \$3.00 a day up

A new steel and brick structure.

Furnished at a cost of \$200,000.

Every comfort and convenience.

A high class hotel at very moderate rates. In the center of the theatre and retail district. On car lines transferring to all parts of city. Omnibus meets all trains and steamers. Elaborate booklet with splendid map of San Francisco free on request.

HOTEL STEWART

### MANSION HOUSE

Brooklyn Heights.

Directly opposite Wall Street, N. Y.

Select family and transient hotel.

SPECIAL ARMY AND NAVY RATES

J. C. VAN CLEAF, Proprietor.

### PARK AVENUE HOTEL, ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF

Park (4th) Ave., 32d & 33d St., New York.

Special accommodations to Army and Navy.

Accessible to all theatres and dept. stores.

European Plan, \$1.00 to \$5.00 per day. Subway station (33d St.) in front of the house. FRED. A. REED, Prop.

### HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark 20

Hicks Streets, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

Army and Navy Headquarters. Special Rates.

Capt. WM. TUMBRIDGE, Prop.

### GRAND HOTEL and NEW ANNEX

"In the Centre of Everything."

500 ROOMS. 300 BATHS.

Recognized Army and Navy Headquarters.

Moderate Prices.

HURLBERT GRAND HOTEL CO., George F. Hurlbert, Pres.

### EBBITT HOUSE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS

H. C. BURCH, PROPRIETOR.

### HOTEL SCHUYLER,

Leading American Plan Hotel,

59 WEST 45TH, NEW YORK

MODERN, FIRE-PROOF.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; REFINED

HOME FOR FAMILIES AT MODERATE

COST. Army and Navy Rates. M. LUEZ.



## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the wishes of all contributors as to the use of their names will be scrupulously regarded. We cannot undertake to preserve or return manuscripts.

Subscriptions, \$6.00 per year. To clubs ordering ten copies or more, \$3.00 each copy. As the purpose of this special club rate of \$3.00 per year is to encourage individual subscriptions, it is allowed for single subscriptions from members of the Services and their families, but not for organizations of any kind, to which the price is uniformly \$6.00. Club subscriptions are payable in advance and should be sent direct to the publishers.

Domestic postage prepaid. Foreign postage, \$1.00 per annum should be added to the subscription price. Remittances should be made by post-office order, express money order, draft or check on New York, made payable to W. C. & F. P. Church, or in cash. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if requested. Checks or drafts on other localities than New York City are subject to a discount.

No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid to agents, and it is best to remit direct. Changes of address will be made as frequently as desired upon notification; not otherwise.

Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the JOURNAL.

This newspaper is owned and published by W. C. & F. P. Church, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, No. 20 Vesey street, New York; W. C. Church, president; Willard Church, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

TO AVOID CONFUSION WITH OTHER PERIODICALS, ADDRESS LETTERS TO ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 558, NEW YORK, NOTING THAT THE LAST WORD IN OUR TITLE IS JOURNAL.

A new way of coping with the difficulty of obtaining commissioned officers of the Regular Army for detail with the National Guard is brought forward by Capt. W. N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, in his recommendation for the detail of non-commissioned officers to the Militia. He would have a permanent detail made of a competent and reliable non-com. or private to each company of the National Guard, who would be made first sergeant of the organization to which he is assigned. His detail would depend upon the inspection reports of both the Regular Army and the state inspecting officers. Captain Hughes believes it almost an impossibility to administer properly the paper work of a militia organization, including the record of enlistments, discharges, attendance and progress of the men under instruction, accountability and care of public property in the possession of such organizations, where both officers and men are unpaid. Such duties to be performed intelligently require time and labor that is both irksome and costly to men that are dependent for their living upon their business. Militiamen cheerfully give the time necessary to drill, inspection and camps of instruction, but "are hardly to be expected to give the undivided and continual interest and vigilance to the administration of a company which is essential to its efficiency." By such a detail the N.G. organizations would be brought into closer relations with the Regular Service. The detail of Regular commissioned or privates to be appointed as first sergeants of state organizations would lend the element of permanency so necessary to such organizations, as they would be always on duty all times, looking after the affairs of the company, drilling the men as Regulars are drilled, looking after the armories and caring for the property of the organizations, and instructing officers by precept and example in the necessary paper work connected with their positions. This idea, Captain Hughes says, might be carried further to include the detailing of non-commissioned officers or privates as sergeants major to the various National Guard regiments, "thus making a real nucleus for the regimental organizations and for keeping up the regimental records and instructing the officers."

The careful preservation of arms, stores and property of the Government in the hands of the states could be obtained, in the opinion of Major A. M. Fuller, U.S.A., retired, who has been detailed to the National Guard troops of Kansas, by the appointment from the retired list of the Army of a captain or a lieutenant to act as quartermaster and commissary general. This officer should be junior in rank to the officer assigned to duty as military adviser. Two enlisted men should also be assigned; one as an ordnance sergeant and the other as a quartermaster sergeant. These non-coms. should do duty in the arsenals or storehouses in the care and preservation of the arms and supplies. They should receive full pay and commutation for all allowances, and these amounts should be charged to the states' allotment from the annual appropriation. Major Fuller believes that one of the faults of the Militia system is that no officer is assigned to the particular care of the supplies, stores and arms of the states. The A.G. assumes these duties, he finds, but never has time to superintend properly the care and condition of these stores. While these recommendations may be of service in some places, they may be considered as too sweeping in some states, as in New York, where a force of employees is specially charged with the care of all arms, supplies and stores indoors. After reviews or drills in these states every gun is gone carefully over by the armory employees and put in the best of condition. Many of the recommendations made by Army officers, as a result of their duty with state

organizations, do not necessarily apply to all states, some of which show marked divergence in military conditions, and this qualification should not be lost sight of in considering these suggestions.

Head-hunting, which among the Igorots of the Philippine Islands corresponds to the scalp-hunting of the American Indians, is falling off as a diversion among that warlike tribe of Northern Luzon. The annual report of Brig. Gen. Harry H. Bandholtz (captain, 2d U.S. Inf.), director of the Philippine Constabulary, gets the reduction down to figures, showing only fourteen cases of head-taking noted in the year ended June 30, 1909, against forty-four for the year previous. In many sections of the district head-taking is becoming more a matter of individual desire than, as formerly, the duty of a whole village. More could be done, says the report, in suppressing this savage practice if the Constabulary force were large enough to occupy many localities where there is a suspicion of the existence of this murderous system. Among the Constabulary of the district, which numbers 750 men, are 212 enlisted men taken from the wild Igorot tribes. They are doing well as soldiers, making excellent sentinels and, as a rule, good marksmen. The strength of the Constabulary at the close of the year was 315 officers and 4,573 men, distributed through the archipelago in 134 stations. No U.S. troops have been on active field service during the year except in the Department of Mindanao. This strength is below what the director thinks is necessary for efficient work, but on the whole the year has shown added protection to life and property and diminishing outlawry. The mutiny of a detachment of the Constabulary at Davao, Mindanao, in June last resulted in a recommendation to the Governor General by General Bandholtz that American Regulars be sent to that place to garrison it regularly, a recommendation that does not seem wholly to agree with the statement of the report that the mutiny was purely local and sporadic, engineered by two sergeants, both under fear of reduction for incompetency, who first made the mutineers intoxicated. General Bandholtz says that Company B, 23d U.S. Inf., did more than all else to suppress promptly the mutiny. The company was in command of Lieuts. William H. Noble and Roderick Dew. From the request for a permanent garrison of Regulars one would infer a more serious feeling than could be manufactured out of liquor by two worthless non-coms.

There is nothing that inspires the chronicler of local events for his newspaper in a small place to draw upon his imagination like an exhibition of the Regular Army, hence we are not surprised when we read in the Tampa (Fla.) Tribune of Feb. 15 that the display of Uncle Sam's soldiers there "demonstrated the fact that the American Army in every department to-day stands head and shoulders above the world." We trust that this convincing testimony to the pre-eminence of our military system will not lead our Army authorities to rest on their oars for several years till the rest of the nations come hurrying along to catch up, but that they will continue their work and thus keep us far in the lead. Infantry and cavalry maneuvers were held at Camp Taliaferro, situated in the old fair grounds. The occasion was the celebration commemorating the beginning of work on the Panama Canal. Incidentally we might say that when the beginning of the Canal is being celebrated the completion of it can't be so far off. The troops taking part were Companies A and B, 17th Inf., the 39th and 111th Companies, C.A.C., and Troops D and F, 11th Cav. The Infantry from Fort McPherson were in command of Lieut. Col. C. P. Terrett, while Major William A. Mercer commanded the Cavalry. The silent saber drill by the Cavalry interested the thousands of onlookers, while the horsemanship displayed in the taking of the hurdles with the ordinary cavalry horses aroused much enthusiasm. The charge of the horsemen upon the grandstand was so realistic that the multitude near the rail fled in fear. Imitation of battle tactics, to the accompaniment of the fire of six-inch guns and infantry volleys, gave the spectators a faint conception of what real war may be. The evolutions of the Infantry were much admired, as was the ease with which the Coast Artillerymen handled their pieces.

In seeking to obtain authorization to issue the pilot charts now prepared by the Hydrographic Office, the United States Weather Bureau mentions that a board, including Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Rear Admiral Henry N. Manney and Lieut. Comdr. Joseph I. Jayne, recommended to the President some years ago that the control of ocean meteorology be transferred to the Department of Agriculture, and that no meteorological work should be done by any part of the Navy for the purpose of publication. Since 1904, says the Bureau, a force of clerks in the Weather Bureau has been employed in the collection and discussion of the meteorological features appearing on the pilot charts. This transfer was made in 1904. Shipping Illustrated, in defending the Hydrographic Office's right to continue the chart publication, says that the number of individual chart plates from which printing is done in the Hydrographic Office now exceeds 1,700 titles. The number of sailing directions and other nautical books printed by the office is nearly fifty. The pilot charts and Bulletin are issued free to shipmasters who contribute information, and this source of information, it avers, would be cut off were the pilot

charts to be transferred to the Weather Bureau. It says that the pilot charts are the only publications bringing together the several elements of navigation, hydrography and climate, and that to transfer to a non-navigational bureau a strictly nautical bulletin is to imperil the value and existence of that publication. In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, published on Feb. 23, Admiral Evans protests against any previous action of his as a member of a board being interpreted as favoring the transfer of the pilot charts from the Hydrographic Office, whose work he praises highly. He not only says that the pilot charts should be published by the Navy Department under the supervision of experienced naval officers, but considers the publication of the ocean weather charts by the Weather Bureau as an unnecessary duplication that should not be permitted.

The efforts of religious people to accomplish what they call "putting God into the Constitution" would indicate that Mrs. Bellamy Storer is not strictly accurate when she says, in her article in the current North American Review, on "The Decadence of France," that one of the two pillars on which the Constitution of the United States rests is religion. At one time, when we had a Hebrew representing us at Constantinople, he had occasion to argue the question of permitting the sale of the Bible by the American missionaries in Turkey. He overcame the objections of the Turkish authorities by urging that the Bible was with us simply an article of merchandise, such as our treaty with Turkey permitted Americans to sell. Going further he insisted that the United States was not a Christian country, citing in proof of this a treaty with the Barbary Powers, in which the designation of a Christian nation was expressly disclaimed on the part of the United States. This is said merely as a statement of a historical fact. In the original Constitution there is no allusion to religion in any form, but the first amendment provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Mrs. Storer thinks a great danger confronts the army of France, caused by the change of the rule of military service for those who have undergone sentence and imprisonment for minor crimes and misdemeanors. Formerly they were sent to Africa to serve there in the battalions of light infantry, but now, the essayist says, they are put into regiments in France. At the present time, Mrs. Storer says, the French army contains 13,631 soldiers who, before entering the army, passed through prison, and thus the children of respectable parents are subject to contamination by serving shoulder to shoulder with these men.

The Senate on Feb. 9 passed S. 2777, to establish the Glacier National Park, in the Rocky Mountains. This country lies where the Continental Divide cuts the boundary between Canada and the United States in Flathead county, in northwestern Montana. To the north of this country the Canadian government has already set aside perpetually as a national park the country contiguous to the country set apart by this bill. There is an area of about 1,400 square miles of mountains piled on top of each other. In this region are some sixty glaciers, remnants of the old glacial period, the only ones within the boundaries of the United States. So far as concerns tremendous mountains and glaciers it is unequaled. There are 250 lakes within the area. The old ptarmigan, which is closely akin to the prairie chicken and as white as snow, still lives on those remnants of glaciers, the descendants of those who made their home there a quarter of a million years ago, when the polar ice sheet extended hundreds of miles farther south. The country is unique in itself and without parallel in the United States, and is already within a forest reserve.

Naval officers whose memories of visits to the Orient are associated with the picturesque and historic Chinese sampan, the origin of which is lost in the mists of antiquity, may have some feeling of regret when they learn that the conquering wave of the motor has struck that ancient craft and is destined soon to modernize it in true American style. Consul J. H. Arnold, of Amoy, China, through Daily and Consular and Trade Reports, announces the successful use of a gasoline engine in a sampan eighteen feet long, with a beam of five feet three inches and a seating capacity for seven persons. There are two thousand sampans in use in the Amoy district alone. That type of boat is better than any other for motor purposes in most of the waterways of China, as it can stand more rough weather than any other boat of similar size, can be beached or run alongside jetties with ease, and generally is well adapted to native conditions. The sampan is a flat-bottomed dory in extensive use in the ports of China. It is very swift and is propelled by oars or sails, and sometimes is roofed over and used as a houseboat.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the project has been revived for constructing a canal to connect the Atlantic with the Mediterranean. The plan calls for the construction of a canal 160 feet wide by 35 feet deep, capable of accommodating the largest merchant steamers and battleships. Deputy Senec declared that such a canal would be worth a squadron of battleships to France, and, in addition, would be very profitable commercially. He estimated that it would cost \$150,000,000.



The origin of the sobriquets attaching to regiments and organizations, as the result of their actions in war, is often more or less obscure, and is not frequently traceable to the opening days of a war, but the title of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," which that famous New York militia regiment has enjoyed since the Civil War, might well have been given to it by General Sherman, who, even before the first battle of Bull Run, which occurred on July 21, 1861, wrote to Mrs. Sherman, on July 19, from camp near Centerville, Va., as follows: "Yesterday there was an ugly stampede of 800 Massachusetts men. The Ohio men claim their discharge, and so do others of the three months' men. Of these I have the Irish 69th New York, which will fight." That the regiment was in the thick of the battle is shown by Sherman's letter to his wife describing the battle, in which he said: "General Tyler rode up to me and remarked that he might have to send the N.Y. 69th to the relief of Hunter. A short while after he came up and ordered me, with my whole brigade, some 3,400 men, to cross over to Hunter." As soon as Sherman's brigade appeared the Confederates took to the woods and General McDowell, commanding all the Union forces, ordered Sherman to join in the pursuit. Sherman's brigade was made up of three militia regiments and two companies of Regulars—one of Cavalry and one of Artillery. These troops soon came upon the Confederates behind all sorts of cover and the Union soldiers began to fall into confusion. Soon the list of killed reached 111, with 250 wounded. Sherman himself had his knee cut by a bullet and another ball went through his coat collar. Shortly after that the general movement toward the rear of the army made itself felt and a falling back of his men ensued, his command soon being enveloped in the general rout directed upon Washington. The 69th was organized on Oct. 12, 1851. It was reorganized as an artillery regiment, doing duty as infantry, and was mustered in the United States Service May 9, 1861, at Washington, D.C., to serve three months, and was mustered out on Aug. 3, 1861, during which service it took part in the actions of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. In August 800 men of the regiment joined the 69th New York Volunteers, to serve three years. The regiment was again recruited and re-entered the Service May 26, 1862, to serve three months. It was mustered out of service Sept. 3, 1862. On return from this service the major part of the regiment entered the Service for three years as the 69th National Guard Artillery, or 182d New York Volunteers. Having been reorganized the regiment was mustered in for thirty days from June 25 to July 25, 1863. On July 6, 1864, it was again mustered in the Service for three months and mustered out Oct. 6, 1864. It took part in the fighting against the draft rioters in 1863. It has a very fine collection of battle flags, which, with their shot-torn folds, strikingly recall the regiment's brilliant service in the defense of the Union.

On account of the noise made by a waspish coterie of misguided detractors, the temptation is natural to associate nothing but fault-finding with any Boston view of our work in the Philippines; hence, the following tribute to the results of the American control in the islands from the columns of the Daily Monitor, of Boston, of February 15, is significant and gratifying, especially in view of the fact that the Francis E. Clark, LL.D., referred to is the founder of the Christian Endeavor Society, whose branches are found in all parts of the world, and to keep in touch with which he has found it necessary to visit various quarters of the globe. The Monitor is the daily newspaper established some months ago by the Christian Science Church in an effort to give the public a chronicle that would supply the news of the day without the details of scandals and crimes. Under the title of "Progress in the Philippines" the Monitor says: "Mr. Clark holds no brief for imperialism; he would be more likely to dissent from than agree to the proposition that we Americans are called upon to draw alien peoples under the protecting folds of our flag, or that we are peculiarly qualified for the task of uplifting them. Whatever his opinions may be on either score, he asks the privilege in this instance of stating simple facts, and the first he offers is embraced in the satisfying statement that 'whether one is an imperialist or an anti-imperialist—whether one rejoices or regrets that we have the Philippines on our hands—no true American can be other than glad that so large a measure of just rule and prosperity has come to these islands from the American occupation.' This is the principal fact. Many others of an interesting and impressive character follow, but they relate to details. For example, there is no comparison between the sanitary conditions of a decade ago and those which prevail to-day. In Manila the very first thing we did after coming into possession of the city was to give it a thorough cleaning. Then we set to work to improve the sewerage system and to construct one of the finest water supply plants in existence. We are still engaged in bringing the public works of Manila and other Philippine towns and cities up to a high standard. Mr. Clark is a world-traveler and a world-observer, and he has nothing but good words for the new public buildings, the new streets and roadways, and the efficiency which is displayed by all engaged in the administration of the affairs of the islands. Whatever our relations may be with the Philippines in the future, from all accounts we are doing work in the present that must make for the permanent welfare of their people. They are the better for our coming."

We are glad to find in the U.S. Government Advertiser a well deserved tribute to the head of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Mr. Francis T. Bowles, late Chief Constructor of the Navy. In a letter to the editor, "Arlington" says: "While no doubt the State Department has been very much pleased at a step which marks a very important stage in the international relations of our country and Argentina, and has aided in every way to bring about the result, at the same time we feel it only due to call attention to the man who, above all others, is entitled to the credit for this great achievement. In the face of almost insurmountable difficulties, the president of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company kept at his task until he achieved his final triumph. Those who are familiar with the international complications always to be encountered in a transaction of this sort realize what Mr. Bowles must have had to contend with when Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy were bending every energy to obtain the contract for their representatives. Every means, financial and diplomatic, was used to divert the order to each one of these countries. Mr. Bowles did not stop with simply figuring on

the contract. He went to London; from thence he went to Argentina and presented at headquarters his arguments in favor of his company building the ships, and by the very force of his personality succeeded in convincing, almost against their own judgment, the South American officials of the advantage to be gained by placing the order in this country. Representatives of American manufacturing and financial interests, as well as all Americans who like to see brains, pluck and perseverance succeed, should take off their hats to Mr. Bowles and join in congratulating him on his achievement and wishing him every success in carrying out the huge task which he has still before him." Mr. Bowles deserves all of this and more. By his professional skill, his energy, unceasing industry and business acumen, and by virtue of the confidence reposed in his high personal character, he is succeeding in the enormous task of building up a great shipyard which is a credit to the country and a national asset of great value in view of the contingencies of war.

Those who advocate a universal language have their cause strengthened by the enormities of the French irregular verbs and the atrocities of English spelling, with its half-dozen different sounds for the same letters or combinations of letters like "ough." Just what the difficulties of the French verb are may be seen by consulting the well-arranged book, "The French Verb," by 1st Lieut. C. F. Martin, 5th U.S. Cav., published by the American Book Company, of New York and other cities. The object of Lieutenant Martin's work is to show the complete conjugation of all French verbs and to illustrate their idiomatic use. The arrangement of the book follows the system used at the U.S. Military Academy, where the object is to impart a thorough working knowledge of the French language most practically and most quickly. Throughout the course of nine months the cadet has to be prepared each day to write a verb in full on the blackboard, and when so thorough a student of the French verb as the author says, "the results have proved the wisdom of the plan," one feels that the Academy system has received high approval. The desire of diplomats to use French in the making of treaties may arise from an appreciation of the delicate shades of meaning that can be expressed in French, and this delicacy is nowhere better seen than in the use of verbs, especially those followed by certain prepositions, such, for instance, as "continuer à," meaning to continue uninterruptedly, and "continuer de," meaning to continue with interruption. The print of the book is good and the errors only minor, as at page 254, where a capital "J" is used in the sentence ending "parce que J'ai mal au pied." In giving the idioms, as at page 283, it might be better if the literal translation of the words were in parentheses, as when we are told that the French words for "A poorly oiled door squeaks," mean idiomatically, "One must pay well to keep people quiet," although not a word of the translation appears in the French literal meaning.

The Glasgow Herald's annual report on shipbuilding, covering the years 1908 and 1909, says of Japan: "The returns show the falling off that was to be expected, the decline in merchant shipbuilding being in harmony with that throughout the world. In warship building the retrenchment policy, to which Japan has set herself, is seen, only one destroyer having been launched in 1909. The large battleship cruisers—about which much has been written in Britain—are in the future." Germany turned out in 1909 three Dreadnought battleships and one Dreadnought cruiser; France, four battleships of the Danton class. Holland is credited with a dockyard-built battleship of 6,525 tons and 7,500 horsepower, the first of four coast-defense ships, and Denmark with a dockyard warship and a coast-defense vessel of 3,543 tons and 4,600 horsepower, with a speed of 16.5 knots. There are only two war vessels, a gunboat and submarine, on the list for Russia. The new capital ships projected for the Russian navy have not yet begun to figure in any tonnage statistics. A St. Petersburg company is building a destroyer, of 1,300 tons, to burn oil fuel and be propelled by Curtis turbines. In 1908 two large cruisers were launched by Italy, while in 1909 there are no large vessels. The launch of two battleships, a scout and five fairly large steamers from Austrian yards in 1909 gives the country a much better output than in 1908. The reports as a whole show a decrease in tonnage for 1909.

Asserting that the Argentine warships that are to be built in this country "show a marked superiority over all official designs of the American Navy in the large proportion of bow and stern fire to broadside fire," the Boston Transcript says that the success of the American naval architects in producing an extremely good design when they have to meet foreign designers in a strictly commercial competition emphasizes one of the greatest needs of the American Navy, viz., "the unrestricted competition of American designers with the purpose of producing the best practicable design for warships and with the certainty that this best design, when developed, will be adopted by the Navy Department." The current issue of International Marine Engineering says that, as to the placing of the main battery on a battleship, "three ideas seem to prevail, which may be termed the English, American and German. In practically all the English Dreadnoughts the midship turrets are placed in echelon on either beam, with an opportunity for the guns of each turret to be trained on either broadside. In American designs all the twelve-inch guns are placed on the center line of the ship and all can be fired on either broadside. The German design, however, provides for turrets on the center line forward and aft and four turrets amidships, one on each quarter. These turrets are masked by the superstructure amidships, so that the guns can be trained on the single broadside only."

From the little post of Balabac, Palawan, P.I., Dec. 27, 1909, Lieut. John O. Lackey, Phil. Scouts, writes: "The ARMY AND NAVY reaches me in bunches of three and four, owing to the scarcity of boats and mail down here in this remote corner of the islands; nevertheless, they are always new and are read with great pleasure, not only by myself and family, but by the other two Americans, in exile at this place, Mr. J. L. Perrin, Deputy Collector of Customs, and Capt. Edwin A. McGerty, of the revenue cutter Sora. Would like to state that in reading your issue of Nov. 6, 1909, page 259, we noted an item referring to the supposed capture of the revenue cutter Sora by Moro pirates. I take

pleasure to inform you (but no doubt you know ere this) that the cutter was not captured, but only 'lying to' behind coral reefs in safety from the inevitable typhoon that rages continually along the coast of Palawan at this season. The great necessity of an increase of cutters, as quoted in your item, is certainly demonstrated down here by the never-ending chase of Moro vintas, in which the Sora takes a lively part. Besides the adventure of overhauling and searching fleets of twenty to forty Moro vintas, manned with from six to a dozen kris-armed fighting men, by four or five Filipino sailors and the above named officers, we have the excitement of cruising along a reef-locked coast, where the sea is literally dotted with thousands of rocky points and shallow soundings, making night travel extremely perilous. Notwithstanding this 'spice of life,' we of the North Borneo Straits are still 'on deck' and 'able to take nourishment.'"

In reference to the bill H.R. 21223, creating a clerical corps in the Navy, introduced in the House on Feb. 17 by Mr. Bates, and appearing this week under our "Bills Before Congress," a correspondent writes: "The bill to provide warrant rank for yeomen (clerks) in the Navy was unanimously indorsed at the late national encampment of the Army and Navy Union, held at Erie, Pa., on Sept. 8, 9, 10, 1909, and National Commander J. Edwin Browne is now in Washington, making an earnest effort to get H.R. 57, providing for twenty-five-year retirement for the Navy and the Marine Corps, and the clerical corps bill reported favorably by the committee. Under existing law a young man who enlists as a yeoman (clerk) in the Navy cannot attain promotion to warrant rank like all other branches of enlisted men, the enlisted rating of chief yeoman (chief petty officer) being the highest promotion he can obtain. On account of this injustice in the way of promotion to warrant rank, competent clerks will not enlist and adopt the Navy as a life occupation, and as a result there is always a big shortage of good yeomen (clerks) in the Navy. The passage of this bill, which provides for the promotion of chief yeoman (chief petty officer) to assistant clerk (warrant officer), and assistant clerks to be commissioned chief clerks with rank and pay of chief boatswains after six years from date of warrant as assistant clerk, will place yeomen on the same equality as other enlisted branches of the Navy in regard to promotion to warrant ranks and will induce competent young men to enlist as yeomen (clerks) and remain in the naval service; and under the existing law good clerks will not enlist (or after being educated in the Navy clerical school) or remain in the naval service, as they can command much larger salary in civil life."

Not since the time former Secretary of the Navy Long said derogatory things about the Pilgrim fathers have those with the blood of the Revolutionary forefathers in their veins been so stirred as they have been by the book just issued by James Henry Stark, of Boston, throwing doubts upon the integrity and worth of Benjamin Franklin, John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry and other famous men of the days of '76. About the only great man that escaped being held up in the Stark nakedness of his enormities was George Washington. The rage of a rebuffed suffragette is nothing to the anger which has been kindled in the bosoms of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, who have found it necessary to coin epithets to fit the case of the Boston "historian," the one which was uttered with the most telling effect, labeling Stark as a "Dr. Cook." Other indignant descendants of those who lived in the times that tried men's souls found consolation in the fact that Stark was born in London and, being a precocious lad, had his ideas of things pretty well worked out before he reached this country at the age of nine. It perhaps never occurred to Stark that even if the men he mentions were as black as he paints them, or even blacker, they atoned for their lack of character by choosing such a man as Washington as their leader, a most surprising selection on the part of men who were embezzlers, mail robbers, etc., as Stark would have us believe. We are not violating any confidence in announcing that this Stark is no relation to General Stark, who defeated the British in the battle of Bennington on Aug. 16, 1777.

The extent to which the methods begun by the medical officers of the U.S. Army shortly after the American occupation to discover the causes of the intestinal ailments of the natives of the Philippine Islands have been followed by the Bureau of Health of the Philippines is shown by the last quarterly report of the bureau, covering the summer of 1909. It is there stated that all the residents of Las Pinas, in the province of Rizal and of nearby villages, numbering in all over 6,000 people, had been examined for hookworm infection. Of this number 242 per cent. of the males and 8.06 of the females were found to be infected by the parasite. This examination also disclosed the fact that ninety per cent. of the population were infected with some form of intestinal worms, and frequently with two or more kinds. That this condition has an important influence in lowering the vitality of the masses can scarcely be doubted. One very significant thing about these examinations in Las Pinas was the evidence of the awakening of the people, formerly hostile to medical restriction and in a sense fearful of it, to the value of such attention. It was found necessary in connection with the hookworm investigations to conduct a free medical dispensary, and when at the end it was proposed to close the dispensary the health office was flooded with written and visitatorial requests from the natives that the medical service be continued. At the close of the quarter cholera infection was present in the provinces of Ambos Camarines, Batuan, Bohol, Bulacan, Cebu and Oriental Negros. The outbreak in Manila began Aug. 17, and at the end of September had reached a total of about ninety cases. The daily average in the city was kept down to three cases.

As a torpedo base the German admiralty regards Heligoland of superlative importance; but all laymen who pay the piper cannot be expected to see it in the same light, and whenever Heligoland is mentioned you hear an angry grumble, says The Navy, for what the upkeep of this North Sea stronghold has already cost, especially for seaworks to keep the island intact, amounts already to perhaps \$30,000,000. A new seawall is now required, for which \$400,000 is to be appropriated.



The Carlisle Indian School Athletic Association have recently published a brochure executed by the students of the school at the Carlisle Indian Press. It contains the athletic records of the school for 1909, and is illustrated by handsome reproductions of photographs of the superintendent, M. Friedman; the director of athletics, Glenn S. Warner; the athletic quarters and nine of the members of the several teams. In football Carlisle during 1909 beat Steelton, Lebanon Valley, Villanova, Bucknell, Syracuse, George Washington University, Gettysburg and St. Louis University, tied with State College at Wilkes-Barre, and was beaten by University of Pittsburgh, Brown University and Pennsylvania. In baseball Carlisle had a record during the year of twelve victories and fourteen defeats by West Point, Annapolis, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Ursinus, Mercersburg, Harrisburg, State College, Bucknell, Villanova, Syracuse, Dickinson, Seton Hall and Fordham. Total points: Carlisle, 90; opponents, 99.

The Library Committee of the House of Representatives has tentatively decided on a point on the southern extremity of Governors Island, N.Y., for the erection of the Indian statue proposed in a bill introduced by Representative Goulden, of New York. It was at first thought that the most suitable site for this statue would be at Fort Lafayette, but the committee has received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy saying that the number of explosives stored and fired at that fort might jeopardize the statue. The committee acted on this suggestion, and has practically decided upon the Governors Island site. The statue itself is to be erected by Rodman Wanamaker, of New York, and a number of others, who desire that the original American should be commemorated in a fitting manner.

The completion of the canal connecting Lake Washington, back of Seattle, with Puget Sound will furnish an excellent water harbor for naval vessels. The citizens of the locality have expended some \$250,000 in securing a right of way 300 feet wide, and will excavate the channel at a further cost of \$1,000,000. The Government, if Congress approves, will expend \$2,500,000 on building the entrance works, the lock and controlling works and power plant, maintaining and operating the canal free of cost. The bridges will be constructed at the expense of the locality. The project has been adopted by the War Department and waits upon the approval of Congress.

An "Ex-Marine" writes to thank us for our defense of the Marines against the criticisms of Judge Chatfield, of Brooklyn, saying: "The Marine Corps needs such a champion." Our correspondent says: "Is not the Service of the United States one of the most honorable occupations for a young man? I have been stationed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard and made the trip around the world with the fleet, and I can say I shall never regret the service I have done for the Marine Corps. Unfortunately Judge Chatfield has never been a Marine, and therefore I cannot see why he should take advantage of his office in denouncing a Marine's life."

In his "Reminiscences" in the Omaha Excelsior, heretofore referred to, Gen. Charles F. Manderson says: "Senator Hale has not only great natural ability, but his long experience in public affairs has made him one of the most valuable men in public life. He has not only been prominent and a leader on the committee on appropriations, but the naval affairs of the United States have been very largely in his charge, and his counsel and advice on naval matters are followed almost implicitly, not only in Congress, but in the naval department."

The Maine Monument Association, of which Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., is president, organized to erect a national monument with one dollar subscriptions, established a branch organization at the Plaza, New York city, Feb. 21, to extend the work in New York, with headquarters in the Evans Building, Washington. Mrs. John Hay was so well pleased with the plan that she subscribed \$100 and promised to help in every way possible. The advisory board consists of Gen. Horace Porter, Joseph H. Choate and Mrs. John Hay at the head. Mrs. Daniel Butterfield has subscribed \$100.

We are in receipt of a copy of a photograph of the review at West Point, Sept. 29, 1909, for the foreign guests of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration: Admiral Sir Hobarth Seymour, of the British navy, in front, the Imperial Grand Admiral Von Koester, of the German navy, behind him. A copy of this photograph was recently sent to Admiral Von Koester, who sent it back with the following inscription by the hand of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany: "A fine body of promising young gentlemen! A sight delightful to a soldier's heart!" Wilhelm, I.R. (Imperator Rex.)

"The National Defense" and "Popular Education" (prize essays) and a novel use for old warships, entitled "The American Gibraltar," are leading papers in the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* for March. Other topics are "On Being a Soldier," "The Detail System," "The Regular Artillery in the Civil War," "Co-operation of Land and Sea Forces" and the conclusion of "The Evolution of Warfare."

The U.S. Civil Service Commission invites attention to the fact that the examination announced to be held on March 7 for constructing concrete engineer, \$2,000 per annum, for employment in connection with the erection of a new Artillery storehouse at the Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal, has been canceled, as the position has been filled.

The New York state Assembly, in session Feb. 14, adopted a concurrent resolution asking that the New York state Representatives in Congress have incorporated in the bill providing for the construction of two new battleships a clause requiring that at least one of them be built in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Department of Militia of Canada issued orders on Feb. 11 creating six cavalry regiments, two field batteries and seven battalions of infantry, including one of Highlanders, to be located at the chief centers of western Canada.

## HORRORS OTHER THAN THOSE OF WAR.

The fire loss of the United States for 1907, including the property damaged, maintenance of fire departments, amount of fire premiums above amount of losses, protective agencies, additional cost of water supplies, etc., reached the tremendous total of more than \$456,485,900, or \$100,000,000 more in one year than the total cost of the Panama Canal. The lives lost in fires were 1,449 and the injured numbered 5,654. The substitution of fire-resisting materials for those now in use would tend largely to put an end to this destruction. The cost of fire and life insurance is directly affected by such wanton recklessness, but no outcry is made about it because it is deemed to be an inevitable concomitant of civilization and progress; but, as can be shown by the figures of expert statisticians, these losses are not a necessary outgrowth of national advancement, but are the result of reprehensible unconcern. The Army and the Navy are necessary to the maintenance of peace and the rights of the American nation and individual, yet there is a never-ending, unceasing campaign carried on against them. No waste is responsible for them, no criminal carelessness is the father of them, they are the children of the most conservative and dignified forces in our commonwealth. No statisticians have shown that we would gain by the abolition of our military system; on the contrary, it is clearly demonstrable that in all those things that go to make a nation great in the eyes of its neighbors, and at the same time tend to impress its own people with their destiny and their international duties an Army and a Navy are absolutely essential. It was not until Japan could back its diplomatic demands with powerful guns that she was enabled to take her place in the Council of the Nations. China, now despised and tossed about among contending empires, will have a high place at the table of the Powers the instant that her Army and Navy become forces to be feared and respected.

We pour out our money each year to make up losses that are due to manifest and dangerous elements of weakness in our national character, yet public men, such as Justice Brewer, are trying to educate the people into a belief in the unwisdom of building up a system of national defense that tends to make our manhood more what it ought to be, by inculcating in our youth lessons of discipline, patriotism, obedience and loyalty. We do spend millions every year for the Army and the Navy. It is a good thing we do. It is always wise to spend large sums if large results can be obtained in no other way. The losses in fire and accidents are so much taken out of the wealth of the country in lives and property; the money spent on our military household goes to make up the fiber of much that is best in our national life, and that is bringing in constant returns on the investment in the shape of a healthier manhood, a larger share in the onward march of the world, and in a keener estimate of our obligations in the Court of All Nations.

Representative Moss, of Indiana, was not happy in his comparison between the death of two Americans in the Nicaraguan revolution and the deaths of thousands of American miners and other workmen in wholly preventable accidents. In a speech in the House Mr. Moss criticized the spending of large sums of money on the Army and Navy every year for the defense of the country from invasion and the protection of the lives of Americans abroad while so little attention is paid to the awful industrial death roll. We agree with Mr. Moss that it is deplorable that the American people give hardly any heed to what has been called the "murder roll" in some of our great industrial enterprises, but that is not to say that less care should be given to the maintenance of an adequate Army and Navy. Mr. Moss made much of the cost of sending troops to Nicaragua, following the execution by Zelaya of two Americans, in contrast with the indifference with which the country views the annual casualty roll of workmen. We can protect the lives of the Americans at home by the application to their environment of those laws of safety which are enforced in European countries, but there is no other way to guard the rights of Americans abroad than with an Army and Navy. And let us say here that it would do the United States more harm, in the eyes of the world, to lose one citizen in a foreign country through the denial of his rights as an American citizen than to lose all who are sacrificed on the altar of commercial selfishness every year. The high standing of the British citizen the world over is due to the fact that his government will defend his rights though it call for the smashing of a treaty, the bombardment of a city, or the landing of an armed force.

Mr. Moss would have done better to try to place the blame for the apathy toward industrial deaths where it belongs. To do that he would not have been compelled to go much further than those misguided peace faddists who fill the land with shouting about the evils of wars that may never happen, and about the enormity of standing armies and navies. The clamor they make drowns the more important and more urgent demand for reform in the killing of men in the industrial battlefields, the "Bloody Angles" of peace. The American people are told in pamphlet, leaflet, brochure, annual conventions, state meetings and local gatherings of the "peace" advocates that the great blight and blot on this, as on other countries, is the maintenance of armies and navies. Not a word is said about the annual slaughter roll of the mines, railroads and factories, beside which the casualty lists of the bloodiest war would look insignificant. We have before directed the attention of the Truebloods, Carnegies and other anti-militarists to the shame and disgrace of the killings that are going on every day in the American industrial world, while voices that could be potent in arousing a public sentiment against such wanton disregard of human life are lost in the babel of outcries against the Army and Navy. From figures obtained from the Congressional Record, we learn that about 25,000 coal miners have been killed and 50,000 maimed or crippled in the last fourteen years, a number about equal to the whole of our Regular Army.

Congressman Foster, of Illinois, has well shown the difference between the care of other countries and the indifference of our own. The number of miners killed for each 1,000 men employed in different countries for the average of five-year periods is as follows: France, 0.91; Belgium, 1.00; Great Britain, 1.25; Prussia, 2.06; United States, 3.39. The cheapness of life in the United States, where so much noise is made about the horrors of war, is the wonder of students of sociology in the old world. There are four and a half times as many murders for every million of our population to-day as there were twenty years ago. Chicago averages 118

murders a year; in the same period Paris records only fifteen murders and attempted murders. London, four times the size of Chicago, has only twenty murders. In twelve months Georgia, a typical example of the average American state, records forty-five homicides, more than the murders in the whole British Empire, says Hugh C. Weir in the World. If the record of murders is appalling the percentage of convictions is not less staggering. Ten thousand persons are murdered in this country every year, and only two in every hundred of the murderers are punished. In many of our states the percentage of convictions is even lower than that. In Georgia only one murderer in every hundred is punished.

In three years the victims of our murder cases total more than the losses of the British army in the Boer War. Mr. Moss has doubtless been often told that standing armies engender murderous thoughts, and promote disregard for human life. Let him ask why it happens that in European countries, where great armies are the rule, no such immunity is enjoyed by the murderer as in the United States, where its Army is insignificant in comparison with its great population. In Germany, the land of the greatest of all military establishments, where universal military training prevails, and where, according to the "peace" brethren, the people should hold life the cheapest, ninety-five per cent. of the murderers are brought to justice; in Spain, the number of convictions is 85 per cent.; in France, 61 per cent.; in Italy, 77 per cent.; and in England, 50 per cent. The most striking contrast has been made by Dr. Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany and Russia, in maintaining his statement that our criminal trials are a farce. He takes the figures of homicides of Canada and the United States. The number of felonious homicides a year per million of inhabitants is three in Canada and 129 in the United States. This difference between the ratios in two countries separated by only an imaginary boundary line, inspired Dr. White to say that the criminal trials of this country have become only a game between lawyers, while in Canada law is respected.

Coming to fires, we find a similar recklessness in America. The fire loss in the six European cities for a period of five years was thirty-three cents per capita, while the loss in the United States for the five years, ended in 1907, was \$3.02, nearly ten times as great. In thirty foreign cities the per capita fire loss was sixty-one cents against \$3.10 in the five-year average of 252 American cities. Taking the number of fires to each 1,000 of population, there are 4.05 in the cities of this country against 0.86 for those of Europe. Robert J. Lawrence, an official statistician, says in Leslie's Weekly that, "broadly speaking, practically nothing is done officially in this country to prevent the destruction of property by fire. The great fire-fighting systems in the American cities are more to grapple with the flames when they have started than to prevent the starting of them." Our laws and ordinances dealing with building regulations and kindred matters are more honored in the breach than in the observance. Out of this carelessness grows the great death list by fire in the American cities each year. What can be done in preventing the loss of life by fire through proper building regulation was illustrated by an address of Tenement House Commissioner Murphy, of New York city, on Feb. 13. He said that since the building of the new tenements in 1902 under the revised building code, there has not been a single life lost by fire in any of that type of tenements, and hundreds of that kind have been erected since that year. At present we average nine lives in the United States every year for every 100,000 of population; in 1900, the ratio was only eight, and in 1890 only five.

In the twelve million buildings in the United States, a writer in the New York Tribune says, there are scarcely ten thousand in which an effective attempt has been made at fire prevention, and there are not ten that afford absolute safety. Our weekly average of destruction by fire is three theaters, three public halls, twelve churches, ten schools, two hospitals, two jails, two asylums, two colleges, three department stores, six apartment houses, twenty-six hotels, 140 flat houses, and nearly 1,000 homes. In London, more crowded than New York and with poorer buildings, the total fires in a year are only 3,000 against 14,000 in New York, which has a much smaller population, and is the home of the "fireproof" skyscraper. We mention these facts not with any desire to depreciate our own country, which has all the faults of egotistical and lusty youth, but to bring prominent citizens that spend their time railing against the Army and Navy to a realization of the fact that they can expend their reformative zeal in a better and more fruitful field than in seeking to give the American people wholly erroneous ideas respecting the mission and purposes of military establishments.

## U.S.M.A. GRADUATES' REUNION.

In celebration of the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Military Academy, the twenty-second annual reunion dinner of graduates will be held at the University Club, Chicago, Saturday evening, March 12, 1910. Assembly six-thirty; seats at seven. The committee in charge are: Frederick D. Grant, '71; Edward C. Young, '87; Albert J. Bowley, '97; Benjamin F. Miller, '02; Lewis D. Greene, '78, secretary, 309 Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.

These reunions were instituted in 1889, and have been held annually ever since. All graduates of the U.S. Military Academy who can attend are urged to do so and renew the associations and memories of cadet days. The dinner will be entirely informal, and participants are expected to wear such dress as may be most convenient to them individually. In order to make necessary preparations, notice of intention to be present should be sent promptly to the secretary, enclosing \$5, to which amount per plate the mess bill and other expenses will be limited. Any recipient of a notice of the reunion having knowledge of any available graduate who has not received a notice is requested to inform the secretary.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting of 1907 of the Association of Graduates: "Whereas, There are many men who, having been cadets at the Military Academy, but who for one reason or another did not graduate, and who are enthusiastic admirers of that institution, holding their reminiscences of cadet days as of their dearest memories; be it resolved, That hereafter any graduate entitled to attend these meetings may nominate to the committee in charge any former cadet who passed not less than one year at the Academy, but who did not graduate, and who left without dishonor; it shall thereupon be the duty of the committee to investigate such nomination, and, if desirable, such committee may issue an invitation, as at the request of the graduate presenting his name, to such former cadet to be present at any reunion given by this association of graduates;



provided that such invitation shall cover only the particular occasion for which it is issued." Any graduate desiring to invite an ex-cadet will please notify the secretary and enclose a calling card.

#### THE QUESTION OF HAZING.

Secretary Dickinson, on Feb. 17, accompanied by General Bell and Captain Hagood, of the General Staff, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs for examination into the subject of hazing at the Military Academy. With reference to the restoration by Congress of cadets dismissed for disobeying the law against hazing, the Secretary said:

"Now, my belief is—of course, it is just a belief, because I could not prove it—that the hazing that has occurred during the present year at West Point is largely the outcome of former reinstatements. As boys have not the judgment of older men—and we cannot expect them to exercise the judgment of mature age—when they have known and seen that others through influence have escaped the penalty of the law, they being young and impulsive and being immature in their judgment and having great confidence in the standing and influence of their friends, I think they are led on to take chances."

He did not believe that a law which showed no discrimination in the punishment of offenses of differing grades has ever been or ever will be uniformly enforced for a long period of time, though the present law against hazing has been enforced rigidly, without discrimination and without favor.

The Secretary took occasion to correct the erroneous impression that the new rules suggested by him, and published on page 631 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 29, had reference to the cases of three cadets now pending. He did not know one of these cadets, and had even forgotten their names. "These rules," he said, "were drawn up by General Bell and General Bliss, Colonel Scott and myself. We spent a great deal of time and made three or four drafts. We discussed every word and every possibility that we thought could arise under them."

"Mr. Slayden: Don't you think the penalty ought to be sufficiently severe to prevent hazing?"

"Secretary Dickinson: There are some things, I believe, that you cannot prevent. You cannot prevent gambling and you cannot prevent prostitution. You cannot prevent violations of law. You can minimize them, but if you start on the theory that you can prevent certain things you will fall down right there, because the experience of the ages denies that premise. But it can be punished, and that will operate as a deterrent. But I think that expulsion for an offense of that sort (bracing) is entirely too severe. General Bell, will you 'brace' yourself? I do not want to 'brace' you, because I might be expelled."

"General Bell: This is the attitude they make them take when they do what they call 'bracing' [demonstrating]—throwing their shoulders back and pulling their chins in."

"Secretary Dickinson: Now, I say if that is done without the laying on of hands, and without striking, or without insulting epithets, unaccompanied with anger, but simply as a matter of the traditional cadet discipline that has been enforced there, while it ought to be punished, yet to punish it by expulsion is too severe. Just think how the public as well as the cadet, suffers. Now, is there anything intrinsically wrong in that act? Have we not all done things worse than that? We would not like to be put in the calaboose for stealing a watermelon when we were young—although I would not like to suggest that any member of this committee did things like that."

"Mr. Tilson: Would it not be better, Mr. Secretary, to abolish it entirely as an offense?"

"Secretary Dickinson: Well, if you will permit me, I am getting along toward that line. Let us take another case, just like that, but differing, however, in this: The new cadet when he is ordered declines, and the older cadet lays hands on him, maybe under his chin, but without anger or violence, and with no contumely about it at all; but as a matter of fact still lays hands on him. That is a more serious offense than the other, and it should be punished more severely than the other."

"Now, let us take another case, where the older cadet not only lays hands upon him, but strikes him with violence. He shows anger; he shows an intent or disposition to punish and humiliate. That takes on an entirely different phase and aspect, and there, if the cadet should be expelled, probably the punishment would not be too severe."

"Now, as it is, if a cadet is charged with the first offense and that is found by the board and approved by the Superintendent and goes to the Secretary of War, he may refer it to the Chief of Staff or the Judge Advocate General, who reviews the testimony, and if he finds that it justifies the finding then it comes to the Secretary of War for examination. Now, in these cases last year I examined every word myself. I went over the cases as carefully as if I was going to argue them in the Supreme Court of the United States, and I found then that the facts justified the findings."

"In these three cases that I am going to call to your attention the board found them guilty, and the Superintendent affirmed the findings. The Chief of Staff has gone over it, and he says the facts justify the findings. There is no dispute about the facts."

"I have not acted yet. If I do act, with those rules in force, there is nothing to do but to expel these three young men. And yet two of them [Boykin and Rayner] were guilty of nothing in the world but just that thing which General Bell illustrated—'bracing.' If I expel them you gentlemen will be appealed to to reinstate them. Suppose you do? Will it not then be a Congressional license to other young men to violate that law?"

Bodine touched the fourth class man on the chin, and for this, under the new rules, he would be suspended for a year. "I think," said the Secretary, "that is a pretty severe punishment, and I think it is as severe as it ought to be for that class of cases."

"Mr. Hay: Don't you think where these young men are charged with offenses which may result in their expulsion that they ought to be given a trial by court-martial and have an opportunity to defend themselves?"

"Secretary Dickinson: Every case would come within the infraction of rule 143 of the Regulations for the U.S. Military Academy, and every cadet would be subject to dismissal, and the professors and officers would take up a large part of their time in going through the forms of a court-martial, and then they would demand counsel."

"If the gentleman will pardon me for a personal reference, I may say that I went to a military school, and it was presided over by Gen. Kirby Smith and Gen. Bushrod Johnson, both men of military experience. It was not a government institution, but expulsions were made without any courts-martial, and I do not think injustice was done

in many cases. I believe as a lawyer that under the law as it exists the Superintendent, with my approval, can make such regulations as we have laid before the committee, and without changing the law, and I believe that these proposed rules are far more effective than the rules that now exist, that they are more just in principle, and that in one sense they are more severe. As the rules are now, you punish everything in the same way, and then they come to Congress and are sometimes reinstated, and I think that is demoralizing; and I believe that if these rules were put in force there would be no ground for appealing."

"Mr. Hay: When will these new rules be enforced?"

"Secretary Dickinson: The Superintendent has approved them and sent them down to me. I have not signed them yet. I did not know what Congress was about to do in the way of legislation."

"Mr. Slayden: They would not be retroactive and cover these cases unless Congress so provides?"

"Secretary Dickinson: No, sir; they will not. I will enforce the rules exactly. I believe in the certainty of law and in the enforcement of the law, and if these cases come before me for action I will enforce the rules. Then you gentlemen can reinstate them, if you want to, but I am not going to break down the discipline of the institution by not enforcing the regulations."

"The Chairman: 'Is it not a fact that in those five or seven cases that were settled last year the board found them guilty, and coupled that finding with a recommendation to you to violate the law and impose a less punishment because they did not deserve the full punishment?'"

"Secretary Dickinson: Yes. I am glad you referred to that, because that had, I think, a demoralizing effect. The board found these students guilty within the meaning of the law. They found it in words corresponding to the regulations, and then said that 'We recommend that some punishment less than that made mandatory by the statute be inflicted,' using the word 'mandatory' as if the Superintendent or the Secretary of War or the President of the United States had the power to mete out any other punishment than that which was made mandatory by the statute. I wrote a letter on that point to the Superintendent."

"Those cases were quite different from these cases. Five young men were dismissed because they went upon a sentinel's beat at night by concerted arrangement, attacked him, got him down, and got his gun away from him. He resisted and caught hold of two of them. It was not clearly shown which of them actually did it. They were acting in concert. Some went to the hospital tent near by and got two tent poles and charged down on this young man. They punched him in the scrotum. It was as black as your hat, and he was in the hospital from that injury twenty-one days. The board found that they were guilty, and then recommended that they receive less punishment than that made mandatory by the statute. I went through the entire record at my home. I took it up with the President, and we concluded that the recommendations of the board had to be ignored and that the cadets should be dismissed."

"Another case was that of a cadet who went to the tent of another cadet and ordered him to take the position of being 'braced,' and laid his hands on him. The proof showed, and he admitted it himself, that the reason he did it was to punish the younger cadet because the latter had refused to shake hands with a classmate of the cadet who was inflicting the punishment. I thought that took on quite a different phase from the ordinary discipline prevailing among cadets. The other case was that of a young officer who was in charge of a company. The company was out on a march—"

"Mr. Young: A cadet officer?"

"Secretary Dickinson: Yes; a cadet officer. The cadets were made to get down on their hands and knees and run a race, sixty or seventy yards, and then run the race back again on their hands and knees, and then they were auctioned off as horses. The board held that that was humiliating and that it had been done for that purpose. This cadet officer took no active part, but the proof showed, to the satisfaction of the board, that he was in a position to be cognizant of it and that he did nothing to stop it. That case was gone over and very carefully reviewed. I made a full abstract of it, and laid it before the President. He went through it himself and declined to interfere in the matter."

"Mr. Tilson: As to the matter of 'bracing,' if it does not involve moral turpitude and is practically harmless, why not abolish it and leave it out of the regulations? If there is any law here that imposes a more severe penalty upon an offense than it ought to impose, its operation will be to make you ignore the violation of that law."

"Secretary Dickinson: That is the proposition I started out with. Under these rules that person would be punished adequately with demerit marks or otherwise. It will not do to turn the cadets loose. The Superintendent of the Academy ought to have control, not the cadets. The Superintendent can punish the infraction of this rule justly, as other minor infractions of the rules, just as you control, with discrimination, your own children."

"Mr. Anthony: Is it still permissible at West Point, when an old cadet sees a young cadet slouch, to tell him to brace up and assume a military attitude?"

"General Bell: There is a distinction which the committee should understand. When new cadets enter the Military Academy the Superintendent always details a lot of older cadets to drill and instruct them. It is the duty of these cadet officers to make the new cadets brace up while in ranks and while they are at instruction. It is also their duty to see that the new cadets do not slouch around the barracks and around the area, and if one of those cadet officers upbraids new cadets for slouching and makes them brace, it is not hazing, but it is duty. If, however, some other cadet, not a cadet officer invested with that duty, tells a new cadet to brace up, it is hazing and not duty."

"Mr. Hay: Mr. Secretary, no matter what rules you had they would come to Congress. They are going to come to Congress anyway."

"Secretary Dickinson: I think Congress would be more likely to lend a listening ear to cases where expulsion is the penalty for infraction of a specific rule than to cases where temporary suspension or the infliction of incidental discipline in the discretion of the authorities of the Academy would be the penalty. I have in mind the case of a young man who was dismissed for hazing, and who was readmitted by an Act of Congress, who is now a lieutenant in the Army."

"Captain Hagood: I happened to know this man personally. He is now a lieutenant of Artillery."

"Mr. Tilson: I do not see why you cannot enforce that law, and why we need pass this resolution at all."

"Secretary Dickinson: The regulations were drawn as they now exist by the Superintendent. They have been approved by the Secretary of War, and I think Congress might well do a thing that an executive officer ought not to do."

"The Chairman: The law and regulations to-day give

you no discretionary power whatever; the regulations under the law give you none?"

"Secretary Dickinson: No. I think these rules, when they were made under the authority of law and approved, until changed should be enforced by the Secretary of War."

"Mr. Stevens: So do we. But the fault has not been with Congress, Mr. Secretary, but with the authorities of the Academy. If they have had unfortunate definitions of hazing in their regulations that is their fault."

"Secretary Dickinson: If Congress is not going to change this law, I am going to put these proposed regulations in force. I am not recommending a change of the law, but I have been waiting because I did not want to anticipate the action of Congress when it was in session. I have been holding back out of respect to Congress, but I think probably it might be just as well for me to approve them now. If, of course, if Congress legislates, I can change them again to conform to such legislation."

"Mr. Prince: Mr. Secretary, this seems to be the view of some of us, that you have ample authority as Secretary of War to make rules and regulations governing the institution. If you make unwise rules and regulations, which work a hardship upon the students, the responsibility falls upon you, and not upon Congress, that has given you a full and free hand to make rules. Is it not better for the public good that these young men should suffer, and that you make regulations hereafter that will help, than it would be for us to pass a retroactive law which in effect will be a precedent for all persons who feel aggrieved upon any question where the Government may bear upon them, and say, 'We want a retroactive statute'? We are making, or we are asked to make, that not an offense which was an offense at the time it was committed, and is not this a broad question which any citizen has the right to invoke, as well as the student at the Military Academy?"

"Secretary Dickinson: I think every precedent should be considered in connection with the character of the case. Of course, I recognize the general principle stated by you, Mr. Prince, that some should suffer for the public good, but I think in cases where they suffer it ought to be in connection with something of real magnitude and moment."

#### DIVISION OF MILITIA AFFAIRS, W.D.

The metal cases for first aid packets provided by G.O. No. 84, W.D., 1906, were not found entirely satisfactory, and the Ordnance Department has been directed to manufacture a canvas pouch suitable for carrying first aid packets, the price of which is fourteen cents.

The selection of National Guard officers for appointment as second lieutenants in 1908 was intended to fill vacancies during that year only.

The funds appropriated under the Act of May 27, 1908, are available only for the manufacture and purchase of supplies.

In response to an inquiry as to whether there is any objection on the part of the War Department to the manufacture and sale of an emblem bearing the United States coat-of-arms and an inscription, "United States Army Reserves," information was given that the inscription was a misnomer, as there is no military organization of that name, the term used in the Federal law relating to the National Guard of the several states being "Organized Militia of the United States"; that, inasmuch as the United States coat-of-arms might be considered as connecting the wearer with the United States Service, and inasmuch as the Organized Militia, in time of peace, is not in the Service of the United States, the department is of the opinion that it would not be proper for a general emblem like the one submitted to be worn in time of peace by members of the Organized Militia.

"The Manual for Privates of Infantry, Organized Militia of the United States," pamphlet on guard duty, and book on proposed firing regulations for 1909, are not available for gratuitous distribution.

In regard to camps of instruction to be held for infantry officers of the Organized Militia this summer, information was given to the Adjutant General of a state as follows: 1. Officers attending a camp will be entitled to per diem and actual expenses of travel, including sleeping-car accommodations, but they must provide their own subsistence. 2. The rental of the necessary camp ground, as well as other incidental expenses in connection with the erection of the camp, the laying of water pipes, and the taking down of the camp at the close of the encampment, may be met from the allotment to the state under Section 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended. 3. Field and staff officers of regiments of infantry who attend the camp under orders of the state authorities will be entitled to pay and the same travel allowances as the company officers, but they also will be required to provide their own subsistence.

The exact cost of the bronze collar buttons to be issued by the Quartermaster's Department to the Organized Militia is not known at the present time. The cost of cutting the dies will probably make the initial cost of the button from seven to ten cents. Thereafter it is expected that the cost of additional quantities will be materially reduced.

The supply of Captain Sherrill's "Military Map Reading," procured by the Division of Militia Affairs for issue to the Organized Militia, is now exhausted. Copies may be obtained by application to the secretary, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where they are published.

The question of providing suitable shoes for members of the Organized Militia is one for the state authorities to determine. No better preservative for shoes has been found than neatfoot oil, which is the only oil issued by the War Department for use on shoes.

The prices of clothing and equipment are published in G.O. No. 124, W.D., June 24, 1909, and is being revised and will be ready for issue in about two months. Until then the price list in operation is No. 1,879, O.D.

The question of holding joint maneuvers at Sparta, Wis., during the summer of 1910 is now being considered by the War Department.

In the Regular Service the organization of machine-gun platoons, as prescribed, has been found to be not entirely satisfactory, and the formation of machine-gun companies in place thereof is now under consideration by the Department. It is intended that each regiment of cavalry and of infantry shall have a thirteenth company as a machine-gun company. The existing law will not admit of this. There is, however, no objection to the state organizing separate, independent units, designating them as machine-gun companies, and attaching them to infantry or cavalry regiments for duty. The Provisional Drill Regulations for Machine Gun Companies are now in the hands of the printer, and it is expected that they will be available for issue in a short time, when copies thereof may be procured upon requisition in the usual way. General Orders Nos. 5, 112, 113 and 136, W.D.,



series of 1906, prescribe the method of organizing machine-gun platoons as at present constituted in the Regular Service, and the armament and equipment thereof.

The following information has been furnished the Adjutant General of a state: Target A (8-inch bull's-eye) is prescribed as the target to be used in firing the course in revolver practice prepared by a special committee appointed by the president of the National Guard Association, which course was approved by the Secretary of War and published in Circular No. 85, W.D., series of 1907, commended for acceptance by the Organized Militia. Target N is prescribed for troops of the Regular Service in dismounted practice, but it should be used instead of Target A if the Regular Army course is adopted in place of the Militia course outlined in paragraph 169, Provisional Small Arms Firing Manual, 1909.

#### DU PONT POWDER COMPANY HEARING.

Members of the Service who have had official dealings with the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company will probably endorse, from their own experience, the words of Mr. E. G. Buckner, vice president of the company: "We have always believed we were the Government's powder makers, and it was our duty, as patriotic citizens of the United States, to do everything we could that would put this Government at the head of all governments in the matter of powder." The statement was made at the hearing given Mr. Buckner, on his own request, by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, Jan. 12, 1910. The du Pont Company seem qualified to make this claim. A spirit of family pride in the trade and an admixture of supercommercial motives show through their records. It is the spirit that has caused the individual members of the du Pont family to build their handsome homes nearest to the Wilmington Powder Mills, closest to the firing line.

Mr. Buckner supported his contention that the du Pont Company had not at any time attempted to use any weak spot in the Government's affairs for profit, by citing the situation during the Spanish War, when, although compelled to increase their output from 3,000 lbs. to 25,000 lbs. a day for a brief period, no raise was made above the ruling price to meet the extra expenses of increased plant equipment. On the contrary, the price was started at the ruling price, 32.175 cents a pound, and later reduced, owing to a saving in cost of manufacture, to 29 cents a pound. Another instance cited was the experimental work with a view to lowering the cost of production, utilizing waste and improving the quality, which work was conducted for the benefit of the Government, but at the risk of the du Pont Company, and even sometimes to its financial detriment. Mr. Buckner called attention to the spirit of comity existing between the War and Navy ordnance departments and the du Pont Company. Secret processes, etc., in regard to the manufacture of powder were given freely to the Government, and when the Government undertook for itself the manufacture of powder, experience, machinery patterns, etc., were placed at its disposal.

An interesting point made by Mr. Buckner was that this Government is buying powder and manufacturing it for 20 cents a pound less than any other government is paying for the same powder. England uses cordite, a much cheaper powder, but more expensive in its effects on the guns. Germany, using a similar powder to our own, pays 85 cents a pound to private manufacturers. The price paid by this Government is 63 cents a pound.

Mr. Buckner also made the point that the du Pont Company was not a "trust," stating that competitors had taken the Panama Canal business from them this year, and were furnishing the Panama Canal a million pounds of powder a month. He also showed that the du Pont Company was not overcapitalized.

General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, and Admiral Mason, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, were present at the hearing, and supported the fairness of Mr. Buckner's statements in so far as they related to dealings with the War and Navy Departments. The fact that the du Ponts should have been put upon their defense by a rival manufacturer is an illustration of the ignorant and hostile criticisms to which great business enterprises are now being subjected simply because they are great; in the spirit of jealous Brutus, who asks: "What meat doth this our Caesar feed upon that he has grown so great?"

#### WHO CAPTURED FORT FISHER?

Writing from London, Feb. 4, 1910, Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., retired with the rank of rear admiral, says:

"I had the pleasure this time last year of sitting alongside of General Curtis at a banquet of the M.O.L.L. We had a long discussion about Fort Fisher, and he never claimed to have taken the fort. I was a watch and divisional officer on a large ship in Admiral Porter's fleet, and had charge of a division of heavy guns in both battles, and was ashore in the afternoon of the attack. It was the urgent orders from Washington that made General Grant put General Terry in command, with instructions to take the fort at all hazards, the engineers notwithstanding. Three weeks to the day, from the first battle, Porter's fleet of sixty ships of all grades once more anchored under the walls of the doomed fortress and proceeded to knock 'seven bells' out of the fortification. Every gun was dismounted on the sea-face, the morning of Jan. 15, 1865. General Terry suggested that the Navy should act as the 'cat's paw' and draw the chestnuts out of the fire by sending a naval contingent ashore to carry the fort in the good, old Nelson style by boarding. Two thousand men from the fleet, with cutlasses and revolvers, tried the experiment; their advance was covered by a tremendous fire from the fleet the moment it stopped. Four thousand five hundred Confederates came out of their bomb proofs and opened a murderous fire at close range on the naval contingent, assisted by two twelve-pounder howitzers. Twenty-five per cent. of the boys in blue hit the dust; the balance fell back without being told to do so.

"It was at this point that General Terry sent forward a company of sappers and miners, with axes to cut down the cotton wood timbers that surrounded the fort. It was the work of a few seconds to accomplish this: a rush of a regiment, and the heavy logs bolted on the inside fell over a ditch, forming a grand drawbridge; over this the army rushed, headed by General Pennypacker, of the Philadelphia troops. No resistance was met, as the enemy were taken by surprise. Seven of the batteries were taken on the run. A stand was made at the eighth battery by the Confederates. General Terry signaled to Admiral Porter to help him out; this was done by a signal to the Ironsides; on shore we saw the answering pennant, a second later a flash, rings of smoke, and a ten-second, eleven-inch shell struck in the middle of

the massed enemy. It was sickening to see the awful destruction by the explosion, but it was war. Our troops now poured over into the entrenchment; there was a wild run to the twelfth battery, where another stand was made, and another shell from the Ironsides decided the battle. The officer who pointed and fired those two shots should have been immortalized: he saved the day, not General Curtis.

"Fort Fisher was three miles around, heavily armed by ten-inch guns and a high stockade. Colonel Lamb, who was the engineer and in command of the fort, with General Whiting, told me a number of times, when I was afterward stationed at Norfolk, that he could have withstood a siege of twenty thousand men of the Army, and laughed their efforts to scorn. But the most powerful fleet of modern times was too much for him. It was the Navy that took Fort Fisher. All the Army had to do was to walk in, as they did at New Orleans, when grand, old Farragut captured the city. It was the same at Mobile. Ask to-day any of the veterans of the Confederate Army and they will tell you, to a man, that but for the Federal Navy the Confederate states would have gained their independence."

#### INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

A challenge has been sent by the Association of American International Riflemen to Major Charles F. Winter, secretary of the Dominion Rifle Association of Canada, for a match to be shot at Sea Girt, N.J., Sept. 9 and 10, 1910, or immediately thereafter, between a team of United States and Canadian riflemen.

The conditions of the match have been decided upon as follows:

Title of match, The North America; personnel of teams, six principals and two alternates, and such officials as each country may deem necessary, each member to be a citizen of the country he represents; place, alternately at Sea Girt and Ottawa, Canada; date, between Sept. 1 and Nov. 1; arm, military rifle in use by the armed services of the respective countries; ammunition, any fixed.

Sights, military pattern (net telescopic), as permitted by the National Rifle Association of the U.S. or Dominion Rifle Association of Canada; ranges, 200, 600, 900 and 1,200 yards; number of shots, two sighters and fifteen record at each range.

Targets, at 200 yards, N.R.A., of Great Britain; 600, N.R.A. of United States; 900, N.R.A. of Great Britain; 1,200, N.R.A. of United States; positions, prone at all ranges; coaching, allowed; order of firing, 200 and 600 first day, 900 and 1,200 second day; trophy, to be presented by General Spencer.

The committee of the Association of American International Riflemen are: Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, president of the Association of American International Riflemen; Col. William Conant Church, Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, New York; Capt. Frank E. Evans, U.S.M.C., retired, Capt. K. K. V. Casey, Pennsylvania.

#### JAPANESE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT.

From an article on "The Japanese Army in 1908," translated for the Journal of the Royal United Service Institute from the *Revue Militaire des Armées Etrangères*, we take the following:

The experience gained in the late war has caused the Japanese to make certain changes in the clothing of their soldiers. In future the clothing of non-commissioned officers and men, and of officers in field service dress, will be khaki colored; of cloth in winter and of linen in summer. The dress comprises a cap (the shape has been altered; the new cap is not unlike that of the Russians); a loose tunic with pockets and one row of buttons; an overcoat with pockets and a detachable hood; breeches or trousers; ankle boots and puttees. The badges of rank are on the shoulder straps; the regimental numbers on the collar tabs. The field service dress of the officers closely resembles that of the men. They continue, however, to wear their old dark uniforms in full dress and in ordinary undress, at least for the present. The cloth used in the Army is made in a special factory under the War Office.

The Japanese knapsack is like the old French knapsack, being covered with cowskin, hair outward, on a light wooden frame. It weighs, empty, about four and one-half pounds. The necessities carried in the pack include a change of linen, housewife, etc. Two days' rations, consisting of six packets of rice, two tins of preserved meat, sugar and tea, are also carried. Further, each man has eighty cartridges in his knapsack, beside the 120 in his pouches. The field blanket is rolled round the knapsack with a shoe on each side. The overcoat and portion of the tent canvas are rolled up beneath. The entrenching tool is fastened below or on one side.

When going into action the men leave their packs behind, the entrenching tool being then transferred to the belt, in front of the bayonet. The mess tin, of aluminum, slightly curved, and having a capacity of rather more than three pints, is fastened to the back of the knapsack. The knapsack, packed, with the entrenching tool, weighs about thirty-one pounds.

The soldier carries beside an aluminum drinking vessel, a packet of "first-aid" dressing, two wicker baskets containing one day's rations (except biscuit), and also a haversack. The latter contains an aluminum quart pot, the biscuit ration, a bottle of medicine, soap, towel, toothbrush and powder, pipe and tobacco, paper, etc. The belt, of brown leather, supports three pouches containing 120 rounds of ammunition. The total weight ordinarily carried by the Japanese soldier, including clothing, equipment, arms, ammunition and food, amounts to: Winter kit, 68 to 70 pounds (without extra cartridges, 66 pounds); summer kit, 66 pounds (without tent canvas, 62-1-2 pounds).

This burden is no trifle, and to lighten the soldier when fighting, the kit is reduced to what is absolutely necessary, that is to say, rations, ammunition, change of linen, soap, etc. These are carried in a long bag of khaki cotton called *seoi fukuro*, which is passed over the right shoulder and under the left arm, the ends being knotted on the chest. The mess tin is either inside or attached below. The entrenching tool is placed in the waist belt, and the overcoat, rolled in the tent canvas, is carried over the left shoulder, crossing the *seoi fukuro*. The knapsack is left behind or brought along on the baggage wagons. The total weight of the reduced equipment is about 55-1-2 pounds with winter clothing, and about 42-1-2 pounds with summer clothing.

The entrenching tools carried by the Japanese soldiers are much the same as those used in the French army. Every infantry soldier carries a tool of some kind, the proportion being two-thirds shovels to one-third picks, hatchets and saws. The very extensive use made of wire entanglements by the Russians induced the Japanese to distribute no less than thirty clippers among the men of each company. The fact of having been chosen

to carry one of these clippers was considered to be equivalent to a certificate of daring. The full-sized entrenching tools are carried as a reserve on pack animals, as part of the *train du combat*.

Cooking utensils are carried by the regimental train on pack animals. In Manchuria the troops also made use of all the cooking utensils they could find in the farms and Chinese houses. Each company also possesses a cooking equipment consisting of a portable stove (or cooking range), with a caldron and other accessories. The whole can be carried on two horses. The caldron has a capacity of nearly twelve gallons, and weighs about thirty-seven and one-half pounds. A battalion has four complete cooking equipments, carried on ten horses, of which two are for additional caldrons. A squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery have each one complete equipment carried on two horses. The cooking equipments can also be carried on carts, two to a cart.

#### ELIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is difficult for the ordinary "duty officer," who does not know the "light that shines around the throne," to understand in the least how elimination as advocated in Senate bill No. 3925 and accompanying papers, with their mass of special explanations, and the very beautiful sets of curves, is going to work the great and glorious change which its advocates claim for it. The arguments in its favor, as gleaned with some pains from the papers above mentioned, seem to be about as follows:

(a) Inefficients will be removed from the Service; (b) a rapid flow of promotion will be inaugurated, thus giving worth and ambition a greater chance to make themselves felt, and making the average age in the higher grades less; (c) it is a European and a business custom, and (d) it may cost less in some period of time.

Taking these arguments up in the order stated, very few "ordinary officers" believe that it will relieve the Army of inefficients any more than the methods at present prescribed by law and regulations. The same influences that keep a man in the Service now, when he has been separated from it by a court, or an examining board, or that smooth over the rough places for him in other ways, will be more in evidence under such a law than now, for two reasons: one, there will be more cases that really deserve readjustment; the other, the men who are not our best officers are the very men who would make it their business to guard against the contingency of elimination, while other men were doing their proper work. The work of courts-martial, examining boards and retiring boards is, in the great majority of cases, conscientious and painstaking, and they almost invariably strive to do justice to all concerned; but the fact remains that frequently the final results in the cases do not appear to have any close connection with the findings. My remedy for inefficiency is to stick closely to the law and the regulations, and to find some method whereby fear, favor or affection will have no bearing on the final result.

It is true that for a few years promotion would be more rapid for the favorites of, shall we say, fortune (?), but that is not considered an unmixed blessing by everyone, in view of experience with some young men who had authority without proper preparation. It is an axiom that experience is the best teacher, the truth of which is more absolute in the profession of a soldier than in almost any other; and that man who has had the longest experience in the lower grades will, generally, make the best soldier when he is called to a higher rank. We have had, of course, military geniuses like Gustavus Adolphus, Hannibal and Napoleon; but we also have great soldiers like Von Moltke, Lord Roberts and Lee; all of these were developed in the school of actual war, and war will bring forward others of all ages. To eliminate an officer for the sole reason that he is two days older than another will create an amount of uncertainty and dissatisfaction in the Army that will speedily get rid of many of our very best soldiers. If there is any elimination at all, it should be a matter of the individual entirely, without regard to his age, but only with regard to his attainments and his capacity to do his work. Many officers of sixty are, to the knowledge of all of us, more capable than many others of fifty, and even of forty. This sounds like a heresy in our age of young men, but it is absolutely true, and true in the majority of cases. It is not denied that the younger man, more especially if his outlook has been narrow, thinks that he would be an improvement over the older one.

While the bill for a few years would bear hard only on officers from the ranks and civil appointees, being class legislation in this respect, it will only be a short time before its weight will fall on all alike, and the young lieutenants who may think they will be benefited have only to consider that, according to the bill, out of every one hundred and ninety-six of them who go in only fifty-two have even a hope to wear a major's straps. The other one hundred and forty-four will be out, many of them on a sum compared to which a sergeant's retired pay is princely, with a large stamp on their record for all the world to see, reading "useless to the Army," and therefore useless to others. It follows, as night follows day, that the best men would neither stay in nor come in, for while they are willing to give up all hope of fortune for the love of country and of the Service, the American people cannot expect that the class of men who now compose the commissioned list can look with equanimity on the practical certainty of absolute poverty in their old age.

The guiding rule under the conditions the bill will bring in will be, "look out for self only, and do what is possible against my seniors, so long as it is safe for me!" What a contrast to the high standards of duty, consideration and helpfulness which now distinguish the greater number of our officers! Ambition, of the kind which Cromwell was warned against by Wolsey, will no doubt be in evidence, but as to worth receiving its reward there is great doubt.

Because it is the system in the European armies is not a good reason for adopting it in America; all the conditions are entirely different, those armies being offered in a large measure for reasons of social position, wealth and influence, which should not enter too largely in our Service. The method is in use in the Russian, Spanish, English and German forces, and judging from the records made by such of them as have had wars recently it is difficult to see wherein their superiority, except in numbers, lies. Man for man, and grade for grade, the history of the American Regulars shows that they have officers who are the equals, if not the superiors, of any foreign officers.

Business methods have been notoriously shortsighted in the past, taking into consideration only the immediate gain, without looking very much into the future, which system has resulted in a general lowering of standards, the object being to get money now. Of late



years the most progressive and best managed of our business enterprises are putting into operation a system of seniority, for the very sufficient reason that it pays better. The cases are not alike, for the soldier is not fitted for business after he has spent his best years in the Service, but the business man in one line gets much training which fits him for others.

It is not denied that this bill will cost more; its advocates only claim that it may cost less, and if it does all the eliminations will be in the very youngest ages. It is an evident certainty that this will not be the case, therefore the first cost alone will add many dollars to the Army bill; add to this first cost the cost of many additional disability retirements, which will certainly occur, the cost of decreased efficiency in the mass, the cost of the certain increase in the numberless bills which will be introduced to correct records, to equalize pay and rank, to get increased rank and for various other personal gains, and the total cost to the country will be millions annually.

As a parting word, hardly any regiment has its full quota of officers; the Coast Artillery Corps needs many more; all the staff corps are short, and we are now trying to get about six or seven hundred additional officers, which are badly needed; in addition there are always vacancies at West Point, which appear to be very hard to fill. Now, this bill proposes to make many additional vacancies, which are sure to prove of a practically unfillable character, unless the Government is willing to lower all requirements. For one, the writer thinks they should be raised.

"ONE OF THE LINE."

#### ENTERING THE ELIMINATION SQUABBLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Article on limitation, page 682 of your Feb. 12, 1910, number, by "Veritas," lies before me, and I wish to subscribe "me, too," to all he has said, and also to add some other lines of possible argument in this matter that he has either simply hinted at or left untouched.

First: Does it strike the ordinary observer as a probability that the Government is going to create a large retired list from the Army at about privates' pay for second enlistment, and going to continue the retirement of naval officers with an advance of grade and their three-quarters full pay, or are going to continue such payments to the officers already thus retired in both Army and Navy?

Second: Does it strike the ordinary observer as a possibility that the Government is going to retire a man at about twenty dollars per month after several years' active service—he being in sound physical condition—while some man is retired at three-fourths pay because he is not in sound physical condition, thus placing a premium on placing oneself in a physical condition from which he can be retired at a pecuniary advantage to himself of from \$125 to \$200 per month, against his friend, who has—perhaps—undergone with him the same hardships, has perhaps helped carry him home, retires with a pittance simply because he was able to withstand the rigors of the march and come out fit for duty?

Third: Has it struck the ordinary observer just whom the Elimination bill must be aimed at? I doubt all those most affected knowing themselves how they stand personally in the matter, and I want to invite their attention to this matter: most persons whose writings on this subject I have read describe the Army officers as made up of the following: Graduates of the U.S.M.A.; appointments from the line of the Army; appointments from civil life. Now, while in most cases this is absolutely true, I believe it in a sense unjust, and make a list of officers of the Army as composed of the following: Graduates of the U.S.M.A.; appointments from the line of the Army; appointments among men with Volunteer service; appointments from civil life. And it is the second and third of the latter four classes that every elimination act that I have ever seen is directly aimed at, and if one needs proof of this statement let him take the annual Army Register and look at the ages there entered and he will have all he needs in that line.

The wars of the United States have been won by Volunteers after they had been drilled and whipped into shape so that they could fight, and after the greater part of the Regular Army had been killed holding the enemy in check until the Volunteers could be put into shape to make an attack or repulse one. Tell me what would occur were the operations described by Mr. Homer Lea in "The Valor of Ignorance" to become a fact. Would there be thoughts of getting rid of the old Volunteers? Not in the least; they would be put in front along with their younger brothers, just where they always want to be put, and they would help whip the enemy—if it were possible to do so; if not, we will consider no not.

Some will say of the book, "Oh, yes, that's just a book story." But you are in the habit of believing Chaffee, lieutenant general, U.S. Army, retired. He knows something about handling an army; he has had experience and has come out of it successfully—he seems to think Lea knows something about it, and he had use for ex-Volunteers. And Major General Story, also a lifelong student of wars, their occasion, aims, results, etc.

Again, in above-mentioned number of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL appear two different bills for increase of number of officers in the Army; we need the extra officers, with drill regulations; for so many officers it is very much to the detriment of the Service secured that we are obliged to call the first sergeant to occupy the place made for the first lieutenant, and so on down. And I want to say that the taking of the first sergeant from his position is unwise, regardless of whether or not he can fill the higher position, for it leaves his less responsible position to be filled with a less well informed man.

With an existing shortage of 612 officers at present, why make it 1,212 (plus or minus) by passing a law firing out about 600 ex-Volunteers and enlisted men, who are doing acceptable duty as officers who could and should certainly retire or be discharged were they unfit for service?

#### FIRST OFFENSE.

#### THE WAY TO HATE A THING.

The way to hate a thing that is naturally agreeable is to have it become a duty.—Washington Post.

One text is the whole thing—the whole thing more particularly as relates to enforced exercise in the Army or Navy.

Can no better way be found to discourage officers in the natural performance of physical duties than to make it a condition that their reserve exercise per diem and by the hour shall not be included in service work during the day? The scheme is excellent for those going to or re-

turning from an office desk, but an abomination of abominations for those whose duties keep them on the go from morning until night. Let every man take care of his physical, as he must his moral and mental, state, and then "put on the screws" at the time of his examination for promotion. Give the gentleman his advancement (as at present, to the next higher grade) and let him retire with good grace, and with no one to thank but himself if he has not kept himself in proper physical trim.

A READER.

#### PRISONERS AND PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has often occurred to me that an injustice is done not only to the taxpayer, but to the good men in the Service, when a man who has been legally tried by a general, summary or deck court-martial, and sentenced to be confined, receives pay for any portion of the term of his confinement. A man on enlisting in the Service contracts to give uninterruptedly faithful service to his country, and when a man is confined in the brig through his own shortcomings the Government is not getting the service for which it agrees to pay.

To take an extreme case that came under the observation of the writer: A certain private spent, in the aggregate, thirteen months out of sixteen in the brig. I am unable to state just what proportion of his pay he received during this period, but if he received more than the pittance required to purchase a few necessary toilet articles he received too much, because the only benefit the Government got out of him during this period was a certain amount of police work, and even that cost the Government the pay of the guard who was in constant attendance.

Of course, there are many men, I might say the majority, who are sentenced to confinement by courts-martial who lose all pay that would accrue to them during the time of their confinement, but there are a large number who lose only a portion of their pay and some who are sentenced to confinement without loss of any pay whatever. Now, since the Government loses the services of a confined man (disregarding police duties), it would appear that the Government is not only just, but generous, in giving him his food, clothing, light, heat and medical attendance, to say nothing of cash payment.

I would not advocate stopping a man's pay for any period of confinement which a commanding officer, acting as such, is authorized to award, but in all cases of confinement, imposed either by general or inferior courts, I believe that justice demands that his pay be suspended automatically during such period of confinement, without specific award of the court, with the following exceptions: Prisoners undergoing long periods of confinement, such as are awarded by general courts-martial, should receive the customary three dollars per month allowed for the purchase of necessary toilet articles, tobacco, etc., and all men discharged by sentence of a court-martial, whether general or inferior, should receive upon discharge a sum of money equal to one month's pay of the rank or rate held at the time of trial, provided that his term of confinement prior to discharge was not less than one month.

SOLDIER AND SAILOR.

#### LIEUTENANT WINN BLAIR.

Clayton, Ala., Feb. 16, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The columns of your valued paper have heretofore contained an account of the death and funeral of Lieut. Winn Blair, 7th U.S. Cav., hence it is not the intention here to pronounce an eulogium, but to attempt an expression of the deep gratitude and sincere appreciation of his family and friends here for the tender sympathy and unflinching kindness his associates displayed in their efforts to do honor to his memory and to make lighter the grief of his untimely taking off. Lieutenant Blair breathed his last in a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., while he was being administered preparatory to resetting a limb broken in practicing for a tournament to be held in Madison Square Garden, in which, by reason of his superior horsemanship, he was to represent his branch of the Service. He sacrificed his life on the altar of his country as truly as if the bullet from an enemy's gun had administered a fatal wound. His remains were brought here and buried with appropriate ceremonies beneath the sod of his native, well beloved Southland.

The many messages of condolence and expressions of regret that came by telegram and letter to the sorrow-stricken parents of Lieutenant Blair were evidences of the esteem in which he was held in Army circles and were sources of the greatest comfort to his father and mother. They are grateful to those who ministered to their son in his dying hours and who share their sorrow. The conduct of Chaplain Bader especially evoked the highest praise from the people of this community. He and Lieutenant Blair were members of different regiments and of widely divergent religious faiths. They merely happened to be fellow-patients at the hospital and had known each other but a short time. And yet Father Bader obtained permission to accompany the body of his young friend to this place—bore the fatigue incident to a long journey and mingled his tears with those who wept at the grave. A broad-minded man, indeed, is Father Bader, teaching by his example that noblest of all Christian virtues, sympathy that makes mankind a universal brotherhood. Lieutenant Williams, too, deserves particular notice. Taking a portion of the time allotted for a visit to his own loved one, whom he had not seen for two years, he traveled half across a continent to be present at the obsequies and to look once more upon the face of his brother officer, to whom he was bound by ties of closest friendship. Lieutenant Blair was a member of the Junction City (Kas.) Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and this organization did fitting homage to his memory. Their floral design was beautiful, and they were represented in the person of Dr. A. J. Durand, who, with his rich voice, paid final tribute of respect to his departed brother in song. The 7th Cavalry responded with many messages and letters, all expressive of their common grief, and with a beautiful floral offering. The parents of Lieutenant Blair, his kinsmen and friends in Alabama will recollect with increasing gratitude and lasting appreciation those who were so considerate and good to them when the shadows were darkest across their pathway.

A FRIEND.

The following general order was issued from the headquarters of the regiment at Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 13, 1909:

With the deepest regret the regimental commander an-

nounces the death of 2d Lieut. Winn Blair, 7th Cav., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., at 10:30 a.m., Dec. 12, 1909.

This young officer joined the regiment Oct. 22, 1904, having graduated from the Military Academy in June of the same year. The exigencies of the Service caused his attachment to and service with four troops of the regiment, in each of which faithful performance of duty, loyalty to his commanding officers and consideration for those under him were characteristic.

He served as squadron quartermaster and commissary of the 3d Squadron from May 18, 1907, to June 23, 1909, and on more than one occasion was selected to act as regimental quartermaster and commissary of the regiment in the field, to the eminent satisfaction of the regimental commander. He represented the regiment in the pistol competitions in 1906 and 1909, each time winning a place on the team. He entered the Mounted Service School in 1908, and completed the course with such credit that he was detailed, upon application by the School, to take a post-graduate course. To his proficiency as a horseman was due the accident that brought about his untimely end, as he suffered a fracture of the leg while training a horse for the International Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, New York, and during an operation that subsequently became necessary he died from heart failure while under an anesthetic.

In all the manifold duties that fell to a subaltern serving with his regiment, Lieutenant Blair gave evidence of a high order of military and executive ability. As a man, he was of a singularly lovable character, endearing himself both to his associates and those under his command.

The entire regiment mourns with his bereaved family, and regrets that the Army must be deprived of the services of so promising a young officer. Winn Blair will always be a cherished memory in the 7th Cavalry.

The officers of the regiment will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Guilfoyle:

T. A. ROBERTS, Capt. and Adjutant, 7th Cav.

#### "LICENSED" LAUNDRIES AT ARMY POSTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If ever Government-owned steam laundries are installed at all stations it is hoped that they will be so operated as to be productive of more convenience and satisfaction to those compelled to patronize them than is now obtainable from the laundries, installed by a civilian on permit from the War Department. The laundry proprietor, taking advantage of the fact that the post exchange derives a certain profit on the collection of his bills, extends his "sphere of influence," and in the end matters are so adjusted that every enlisted man is compelled to patronize this particular laundry, in spite of the fact that, having no competition, its service is generally very poor.

No order has been issued directly prohibiting enlisted men from patronizing any other laundry, but the equally effective indirect method of refusing transportation except to one laundry has been adopted. It may be urged that by requiring the laundry work of all soldiers to be sent to one laundry, located on the reservation, hygienic conditions are promoted and the possible sale of clothing prevented.

No intelligent person will question the right of the War Department to license the erection of a civilian steam laundry on a military reservation. But granted this privilege, plus free ground, rent and water, no just and proper reason can be given why Government boat transportation should be allowed for the packages to and from this laundry only, and refused to enlisted men only, who patronize other laundries.

GUNNER.

#### HITS, NOT SHOTS, CONSTITUTE EFFICIENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On page 683, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Feb. 12, 1910, is an article which deserves criticism. The writer seems to have wholly overlooked the fact that efficiency of fire depends upon the number of hits made, and not upon the number and rapidity of shots fired. To quote from "Organization and Tactics," Wagner, sixth edition, page 280: "Mounted fire action is the least effective use of Cavalry, and should never be used when either shock action or dismounted fire action is practicable." An automatic rifle, to be fired from the shoulder, that would discharge its entire magazine at a single pressure of the trigger, would simply mean a waste of ammunition with no compensating results. Such a weapon for use of mounted men would be worse than useless.

It would be well for the writer to read carefully paragraph 408, Cavalry Drill Regulations. When dismounted, the cavalryman can carry no more ammunition than the infantryman. The greatest value of Cavalry in battle is its ability to reach a given point quickly, and there go into action dismounted.

RIFLEMAN.

A correspondent says: "The following is a verbatim copy (including punctuation) of a telegram sent, found in the old records of this post:

Fort Gibbon, Alaska, Oct. 20, 1905.

Military Secretary, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.

Lacerarian Lallantium request change wording which is misleading. Not discovered until to-day. Should have read brackets would state brackets and brackets were sent brackets instead of brackets would request brackets and brackets to brackets. Involuntary on my part.

"If you can make anything out of this, you beat anyone now here. If you cannot, suppose you publish it in your columns and see if any of your readers can. If this telegram clears up the first telegram, which was misleading, what do you suppose the first one was like? What did the poor Mil. Sec. do?"

There appeared recently in some of the American dailies an article stating that the Carthusian monks, celebrated for the manufacture of the genuine Chartreuse, also known as Liqueur Peres Chartreux, were anticipating moving from Spain to Austria. This rumor is now officially denied by Bätjer and Company, of New York city, the American agents of the monks.

An autographed letter written by Benedict Arnold to Major General Gates, in the Revolutionary War, brought \$121 at an auction sale in Boston, Mass., Feb. 15. Another letter, written by Arnold to Major General Lincoln, sold for \$16.

"Why do you call your engine Central American Republic?"

"Because," answered the inventor, "it yields a maximum number of revolutions with a minimum application of initial force."—Washington Star.



## INSTRUCTION CAMPS NEXT SUMMER.

The following changes have been made in the periods for holding the joint camps of instruction for the Militia at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and Fort Riley, Kas.: Fort D. A. Russell from the month of August to July 15 to Aug. 15; Fort Riley from the month of September to Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.

It is proposed to hold a camp of instruction for Field Artillery at Sparta, Wis., during July and August, to be conducted along the lines of the camp held last year. The plans for the camp are now being formulated. The Department expects to defray the cost of sending batteries from the several states to this camp.

It having developed that the cost of transportation for the Militia of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, and the time consumed in going to and coming from the joint camps of instruction for their mobile troops as at present arranged, make it practically impossible for these states to derive full benefit from the field exercises, the War Department has decided to establish an additional camp of instruction on the military reservation at Sparta, Wis., to be held during the month of September, and to invite the troops from the states named above to participate therein.

The camp at Sparta has hitherto been used as a practice range for Artillery. The Militia of the state of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin will be sent to Sparta, and the following Regular troops: 28th Infantry, from Fort Snelling; three troops of the 2d Squadron, 4th Cavalry, from Fort Snelling; Battalion D, 5th Field Artillery, from Fort Snelling; eleven companies of the 27th Infantry, from Fort Sheridan; three troops of the 3d Squadron, 15th Cavalry, from Fort Sheridan; headquarters and Battery F, 5th Field Artillery, from Fort Sheridan; Company D, Signal Corps, half Company A, Hospital Corps, from Fort Russell. Eleven troops of the 6th Cavalry will go from Fort Des Moines to Sparta. There are 15,700 acres in the military reservation at Sparta, and the United States owns nearly all of it, and is acquiring the rest as fast as practicable. The change in the maneuver program is made to save expense in transportation of Regulars and Militia, besides saving the time of the business men in the National Guard consumed in the long journey to and from the more distant maneuver camps at Fort Russell and Fort Benjamin Harrison. The three companies of the 14th Infantry stationed at Fort Lincoln, N.D., will be sent to American Lake, instead of Sparta, where it was at first intended to send them, the reason for the final arrangement being to allow the entire regiment to get together there. The 14th while in the Philippines was stationed at battalion posts, and has not been together since leaving the transport in San Francisco. The 6th Cavalry will attend the maneuvers at Fort Benjamin Harrison in September, instead of going at that time to Fort Riley.

The business men of Indianapolis have asked the War Department, through their State Adjutant General, to advance the date for the maneuver camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison to July instead of September, as was arranged in the original schedule for the various camps next summer. The argument is urged that September is a very busy month in Indiana, and the young men in the National Guard of the state would be able to attend in July much better than in September. The War Department has decided not to change the date, as the state authorities of no other state, of the six or seven interested, have made any such request, and Indiana stands alone in asking the change. The maneuvers were held in September last year and no desire was expressed for a change of date. Furthermore, if a change were made the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps companies that are slated to attend all the maneuvers could not be present at Fort Benjamin Harrison, as they are scheduled for another camp in July. As to other troops that will go to Benjamin Harrison, the fact is urged that target practice begins in July and this should not be interrupted.

Mr. W. B. Miller, the Army and Navy secretary of the Y.M.C.A., is making the usual arrangements to provide headquarters for his association work at all the summer maneuver camps throughout the country. In response to an inquiry from Mr. Miller the War Department has furnished the statement of the number of Regular troops to be at the different camps, as follows: Pine Plains, 2,300; Leon Springs, 2,000; Atascadero, 2,000; American Lake, 2,500; Chickamauga, 1,500; Fort Benjamin Harrison, 3,000; Fort D. A. Russell, 4,200; and at Fort Riley, 4,300. The number of state troops that will be present at any of the camps is not yet known. The adjutant general of the various states interested seem to be having great difficulty in making up their schedule, and their replies to the general letter, sent out several weeks ago by the Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, are very slow in coming in. It is not likely that any definite information in regard to the matter will be had for a month yet.

The dates for the maneuver camps at Fort Riley have been changed from Sept. 1-30 to Aug. 15-Sept. 15.

The state of Connecticut expects to send all officers of Infantry of its Militia to a camp, as outlined in G.O. No. 4, W.D., c.s., this camp to be held at Niantic, Conn., for a period of about five days in the middle of June.

In order to remove any uncertainty as to the procedure to be followed in cases where members of the Militia are taken sick while engaged with the Regular Army in joint camps of instruction, it has been recommended that Par. 1478, Army Regulations, be amended to include the militiamen so engaged in field service on the same terms as are provided for militiamen participating in the National Match.

## ARMY ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Preliminary examinations are in progress in several military departments this month for candidates from the Army for appointment as second lieutenant. It is not now known just how many vacancies there will be. The number will probably be small.

Plans are being prepared for a combined mess hall and drill hall for Jefferson Barracks somewhat on the order of the building recently authorized to be constructed at Columbus Barracks.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Abercrombie, 25th Inf., has applied for retirement after thirty years' service, and will be retired at the end of his present leave of absence.

The difficulty at Fort George Wright between Lieut. Col. William R. Abercrombie and Major J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., reference to which was made last week, appears to have been adjusted by relieving Lieutenant Colonel Abercrombie from command at Fort George Wright and detaching Major Partello to special duty, both officers having been released from arrest. It is said that the feeling between the two officers is of long standing.

General Maus seems to have effected a permanent settlement of the difficulty.

Secretary of War Dickinson, after referring a letter of Delegate Wickersham, of Alaska, making charges of lobbying against Major W. P. Richardson, U.S.A., president of the Alaska Road Commission, to the Judge Advocate General of the Army, sent a reply on Feb. 25 to Mr. Wickersham stating that he does not regard the charges as of sufficient force to require an investigation.

The findings in the trial by G.C.M. of 1st Lieut. David J. Gilmer, of 43d Co., 4th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, for untruthful statements about 2d Lieut. Frank C. O'Loughlin, are before the President for final action. Lieutenant Gilmer is a colored officer from North Carolina, appointed to the Scouts after three years' service in the Volunteers in the Philippines. He was appointed second lieutenant of Philippine Scouts in 1903.

The Military Academy printing office is now comfortably located in its lofty home in the great tower of the new post headquarters building, where it has ample room and facilities for the execution of its constantly increasing volume of official work. Considerable new machinery has been added, and Congress has appropriated money for the purchase of a much-needed typesetting machine. A number of enlisted men are employed in the printing office, and there is still a vacancy for one more good printer. The office is under the direction of the adjutant of the Academy. William H. Tripp is chief printer.

Under the direction of Major F. R. Keefer, Med. Dept., U.S.A., quite a number of men have been inoculated with "typhoid germs" at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. This is a part of an extensive series of experiments which the Government is conducting throughout the Army. The inoculation is not compulsory, but no difficulty has been experienced in the matter of getting volunteers for the purpose. Major Keefer first read to the men a paper on typhoid fever and its peculiar dangers, as well as the virulence with which it attacks garrisons.

## MILITIA NOTES.

With reference to two rifles in the hands of the Militia which exploded at target practice, reloaded ammunition being used, samples of which were turned in to the Frankford Arsenal for examination, the commanding officer of the arsenal reports that experience shows that there is great danger in hand loading caliber .30 ball cartridges, model 1906, to give reduced velocities, using a powder as quick as lightning powder, because there always exists a danger of putting two charges of powder into one case, which will always result in dangerous excessive pressures.

The A.G. of states have authority under the provisions of Par. 67, G.O. No. 44, W.D., 1908, to order any group of officers or enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Reserves to assemble at any Coast Artillery post for instruction or drill with transportation and pay.

While the A.G. has the privilege of appointing a civilian dentist, with rank of second lieutenant, in the Medical Corps of the Organized Militia of his state, this would not be in conformity with the organization prescribed for the Medical Department of the Regular Army, and the United States could not recognize such an officer in any way.

The issue of a new tent known as the "Pyramidal" tent, costing complete \$51.40, will commence when the available supply of conical tents shall have become exhausted, that is in eight to ten months.

So quickly does one calamity follow another in this vale of tears that one is likely to lose track of the final stages in ameliorating public distress in each case. Such is doubtless the fact in relation to the Messina earthquake. Few persons probably know that the total amount of the subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, contributed through the American Red Cross, reached the splendid total of more than one million dollars, the exact sum being \$1,012,082.24, as given in the fifth annual report of the American Red Cross as submitted to Secretary of War Dickinson by Secretary Charles L. Magee. The other catastrophes in which the society supplied relief were the Portuguese earthquake, April 23, 1909; the Darr mine disaster, Pa.; the Monterey flood, August, 1909; the Cherry mine disaster, Nov. 13, 1909; the Key West hurricane, Oct. 11, 1909, and the Turkey-Armenia outrage, April, 1909. For specially meritorious service in the Messina relief work a gold medal was awarded to Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., and silver medals to Lieut. Allen Buchanan, Ensigns J. W. Wilcox, jr., and R. W. Spofford and Asst. Surg. Martin Donelson, all of the U.S.N. More care should have been taken to print correctly the names of the Navy officers mentioned in the report.

Comdr. Lloyd Chandler, U.S.N., has prepared, and the Navy Department has published, a pamphlet of "information relative to the voyage of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet around the world, Dec. 16, 1907, to Feb. 22, 1909." The distances traveled were from Hampton Roads, Va., around the South American coast to San Francisco, 14,556 miles; San Francisco to Puget Sound and return, 1,802 miles; San Francisco to Manila, P.I., 16,336 miles; Manila, through the Suez Canal, to Hampton Roads on the return voyage, 12,455 miles; in all, 45,149 miles. The Torpedo Flotilla made 15,683 miles, going from Hampton Roads to San Francisco, including 200 miles in the vicinity of Trinidad and 400 steaming in Magdalena Bay, where both fleet and flotilla had target practice. It cost \$134,751.92 for dues in the Suez Canal. The total extra cost of the voyage over the normal cost of the Atlantic Fleet on home station for a corresponding period is estimated at \$1,619,843.32, the total being \$13,460,512. The total cost of coal and freight for battleships and auxiliaries was \$2,889,635.42, an average of \$6,658 for each day of the entire voyage.

In the case of a private soldier who died in hospital at Sandy Hook four days after the expiration of his enlistment, and when he could not receive his discharge nor sign his name to re-enlistment papers, Col. Enoch Crowder, Acting J.A.G., in an opinion rendered this week, and approved by the Secretary of War, holds that a soldier's duty does not always terminate with his enlistment period. In cases of emergency it has often been held that the soldier continues in service. Where a soldier was insane, and could not receive his discharge, it was held that he continued in service, and he was placed in the government hospital for the insane. Another case occurred in the Signal Corps, where there was no officer present who could give a discharge, and the men were

kept in service until they could be properly discharged. Colonel Crowder decides that the man died in the line of duty.

Major General Grant has taken great interest in the holding of military tournaments at various points throughout the country, and he has now arranged, with the approval of the Secretary of War, a great tournament to take place at Chicago from July 4 to 14 on the lake front, with an amphitheater that will hold 40,000 people. There will be present two regiments of Infantry, two squadrons of Cavalry, a battery of Artillery, a Signal Corps company, a company of Engineers and a Hospital Corps company. An entrance fee will be charged, and the amount left, after paying all expenses, will be divided between the Army Relief Society and the entertainment funds of the organizations in the Department of the Lakes.

An interesting report was received at the Navy Department this week from Paymr. Franklin P. Williams, stationed at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., on the relative merits of evaporated and condensed milk in use in the Navy. The test is very strongly in favor of the former. It is found that the sweetening of the condensed milk is a disadvantage, as the compound ferments under the heat of the tropics, and even under the climatic conditions of New England in midsummer. There is thus a great saving in the purchase of evaporated milk in large quantities for the Service. In the Philippines one of the constant annoyances is the swelling and bursting of cans of condensed milk, and hereafter for tropical service the evaporated article will have the preference.

The annual convention and dinner of the Navy League of the United States, previously announced to take place on Feb. 18, have been postponed, and will be held in the latter part of March or early part of April on a date to be announced later, which will be set with a view to having present as many prominent guests and speakers as possible. The Secretary of the Navy is among those who have accepted invitations to the dinner, and is co-operating with the committee on arrangements in an effort to induce the President of the United States to name a date for the dinner when he will be able to be present.

In a recent trial of dehydrated vegetables, made at Manila, under the direction of Capt. F. D. Webster, commanding Co. K, 20th U.S. Inf., and commissary officer of his battalion, a supply of various vegetables was secured from the naval station at Cavite, and a thorough test was carried out. Captain Webster made a report to the War Department, and he says that the potatoes were fairly good, but would not hold their flavor for any great length of time. The cabbage was not as good as it should be. The soup greens he pronounced first class in every particular, and says that soups made of them are as palatable as the first-hand article and can hardly be detected from it.

Under date of Feb. 16, from Toulon, the French Admiral Jonquière, commanding the battleship squadron practicing in the Gulf of Jouan, reports that a torpedo launched by the Patrie accidentally struck the République, damaging the hull. The same day Kiel advices stated that the German cruisers Dresden and Königsberg were in collision owing to a breakdown in the latter's steering gear. Both vessels were considerably damaged and the Dresden was compelled to use collision mats in consequence of a leak caused by the Königsberg's ram. No one was injured, and both cruisers docked safely.

Mr. John Brisben Walker has published an argument intended to show that the chief cause of high prices is the failure of the Government to put the consumer in direct contact with producer by postal parcels, as in Germany and other European countries. A mass meeting was held at the Cooper Union, New York, on the evening of Feb. 24, at which a resolution was adopted proposing that the Government buy out the express companies, as the quickest means of obtaining the postal parcels service, which would, according to the calculations of Mr. Walker, save the country hundreds of millions annually.

A memorial to the sons of Harvard who fought and died in the cause of the Confederacy, to be erected either at Cambridge or in the South, is proposed as a solution of the controversy which has been raging among the undergraduates over the question of allowing the names of the Confederate dead to be placed in Memorial Hall at Cambridge. The official organ of the alumni has come out squarely against the proposition to admit Confederate names to the roll of honor in Memorial Hall.

The good people of Norfolk, Va., are rejoicing at the restoration of the ancient and honorable nine o'clock gun, which was put out of service a year ago by Admiral Taussig against the protest of citizens of Norfolk, Portsmouth and their vicinity. Captain William N. Marshall, now commanding the Norfolk Yard, has issued orders that the firing of the gun be resumed March 1.

Secretary Meyer has been invited to be present at Boston on March 17 to take part in the celebration by the state of Massachusetts and the city of Boston of the evacuation of Boston by the British in 1776, and has promised to attend if possible. A part of the Atlantic Fleet will be ordered to Boston to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

The cruiser New York, now at the Philadelphia Yard, is to be fitted up for service as flagship of the Asiatic Squadron. She will probably leave Philadelphia the first week in April, with Capt. J. L. Jayne, now recorder of the General Board, in command, and will go via the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal.

President Taft on Feb. 25 sent to Congress a message urging the passage of the Navy Personnel bill, the terms of which have appeared in these columns.

The Brownsville court of inquiry, which is holding its sessions in Washington, D.C., expects to finish up its business before April 1 next.



## PASSENGERS ON THE CROOK.

The following were among first class passengers who sailed from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 19, on the Army transport Crook for Manila and Honolulu: Those bound to Honolulu are Lieut. Col. F. Von Schrader, Q.M.D., Lieut. L. P. Pinkston and Lieut. B. A. Lewis, U.S.M.C., Mr. E. A. Southworth and Mrs. Southworth. From Honolulu to Manila, Lieut. G. C. Smith, 2d U.S. Cav.

Passengers from San Francisco for Manila are the following:

Capt. R. Kernan, P.S., and Mrs. Kernan; Lieut. A. B. Owens, U.S.M.C., Mrs. Owens and child; Lieut. William F. de Niedman, M.R.C., Lieut. A. M. Chase, M.R.C., Lieut. George H. Osterhout, jr., U.S.M.C., Lieut. C. W. Alger, U.S.M.C., Lieut. F. S. N. Erskine, U.S.M.C., Mrs. E. R. Stuart, wife of Major Stuart, Engr. Corps; Miss Adele Hayne, sister of Captain Hayne, 12th Inf.; Mrs. E. P. Nones, wife of Captain Nones, C.A.C., and daughter; Mrs. H. B. Gillespie, mother of Lieutenant Gillespie, 7th Inf.; Mrs. C. H. Bonesteel, wife of Lieutenant Bonesteel, 12th Inf., and child; Miss Marjorie Knight, Mrs. Joseph Russ, wife of Lieutenant Russ, P.S., and child; Mrs. W. C. Fite, wife of Passed Assistant Paymaster Fite, U.S.N.; Mrs. T. H. Cassidy, wife of Chief Boatswain Cassidy, U.S.N., and son; Mrs. Mildred Ver West, mother of Lieutenant Ver West, P.S., and son; Miss Margaret McIntosh, sister-in-law of Captain McIntosh, Med. Corps; Mrs. H. A. Steere, wife of Post Quartermaster Sergeant Steere, U.S.A.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Uriel Seebree, U.S.N., senior in his grade on the active list, was retired for age on Feb. 20, 1910, after long and efficient service. He has served in all classes of vessels, and has witnessed the evolution of the Navy from the days of old wooden vessels to the present powerful steel craft. During his wide sphere of service he has also taken part in several memorable Arctic relief expeditions. Rear Admiral Seebree is a native of Missouri and entered the U.S. Naval Academy at the age of fifteen, being graduated in 1867. He served on the Canandaigua, European Fleet, 1867-9; was promoted ensign in 1868; served with the Pacific Fleet, 1869-72; was promoted master in 1870, and commissioned lieutenant in 1871. He served in the Tigress in the Arctic from June to November, 1873, and was also on the Dictator, of the North Atlantic Station, the same year. He was on the Franklin, flagship of the European Station, from 1873-6; on torpedo duty during the summer of 1877; on the C.S.S. Bache in 1878; commanding the C.S.S. Sillman in 1879, and was commanding the C.S.S. Gedney, 1879-81. He was on the Brooklyn, of the South Atlantic Station, 1882; at the Naval Academy during 1882-3; was commanding the Pinta in 1883, and was on the Powhatan in 1884. He was on the Thetis, of the Greely Relief Expedition, in 1884, after which he went to the Naval Academy for duty. He was on duty as lighthouse inspector in Oregon and Washington Territory, 1885-9, and was with the Polaris Relief Expedition in 1892. Other assignments included duty at the Naval Academy, commanding the Thetis, 1896-7, and the Wheeling in 1898. He was lighthouse inspector at San Francisco from November, 1898, to October, 1901, when he was ordered to command the Abarenda and Naval Station at Tutuila, Samoa. He afterward commanded the Wheeling, and was secretary of the Lighthouse Board. He reached the grade of rear admiral in 1907, and was assigned to command the Second Division, First Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, with the Tennessee as his flagship. He later became commander-in-chief of the fleet, and relinquished command a few days before his retirement.

Capt. Sidney A. Staunton, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral on Feb. 20, 1910, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Uriel Seebree, is a native of New York, and was appointed to the U.S. Naval Academy from West Virginia in September, 1867. He reached the grade of midshipman in 1872, ensign in 1872, master in 1875, lieutenant in 1881, lieutenant commander in 1890, commander in 1901 and captain in 1906. He served in the Iroquois, of the North Atlantic Station; the Congress, Washash and Plymouth, of the European Station, up to April, 1874. During the same year he served in the Franklin and Sabine and in the Hydrographic Office. He next served in the Powhatan, Franklin, Marion and Trenton, and from December, 1877, to December, 1879, was at the Naval Academy. After serving in the Swatara, on the China Station, he was on ordnance duty and in the Office of Naval Intelligence. From April, 1885, to August, 1887, he was flag lieutenant of the Pensacola on the European Station. From October, 1887, to October, 1893, he was in the Office of Naval Intelligence, and was secretary to the American Delegation to the International Maritime Conference; was flag lieutenant of the Chicago, of the Squadron of Evolution, and was ordnance instructor at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. He next served on the Philadelphia, was recorder of the Board of Inspection and Survey, and then served in the Iowa, and during the war with Spain was in the cruiser New York. He served with the Isthmian Canal Commission, and was assigned to command the Yankton in June, 1901. He was subsequently on duty at the Naval War College, on duty in connection with the Army War College, was in command of the Colorado, and his last assignment was as a member of the General Board and Joint Board at Washington, D.C. By the promotion of Captain Staunton, Capt. Chauncey Thomas becomes senior captain.

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th U.S. Inf., who was retired for disability incident to the Service on Feb. 23, 1910, was born in New York Aug. 11, 1852. He is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1873, and was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 20th Infantry. He served on frontier duty at Fort Riley, Minn., until July, 1874, and subsequently served at posts in Dakota, Minnesota, Texas, Kansas and Montana to 1891. Other duties included service with the National Guard of Minnesota, and as a captain in the 20th Infantry served in the Cuban campaign of 1898, being engaged in the battles of El Caney and San Juan, and the operations against and the siege of Santiago. He also served in the Philippines. His last assignment to duty was in command of Fort Bliss, Tex. Colonel Huston was promoted major, 19th Infantry, in 1899; lieutenant colonel, 1st Infantry, in April, 1902; was transferred to the 19th Infantry in June of that year, and was promoted colonel of the regiment in 1903. Colonel Huston, before the departure of the 19th Infantry from Fort Bliss on Jan. 31 for the Philippines, was presented by the officers of the regiment with a silver set.

Surgeon Elton O. Huntington, U.S.N., who was retired on Jan. 31, 1910, for disability incident to the Service, is a native of Minnesota, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in May, 1898, and was commissioned surgeon in

March, 1903. Last year he was on duty at the San Juan Naval Station. Surgeon Huntington would not have retired for age until Dec. 30, 1931.

First Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, Coast Art., U.S.A., who was retired on Feb. 16, 1910, on account of disability incident to the Service, was born in Virginia March 5, 1885, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1907.

Chief Gunner Charles F. Ulrich, U.S.N., recently placed on the retired list, had served for nearly eleven years as an enlisted man when he was appointed a gunner in March, 1902. He was promoted to chief gunner in 1908.

Chief Gunner Arthur A. Phelps, U.S.N., who was retired for age on Feb. 11, 1910, served as a mate in the Navy from December, 1869, until May, 1872, when he was discharged. He was appointed a gunner on Feb. 25, 1875, and became chief gunner in March, 1899. During the war with Spain he served on the Charleston.

Pharmacist Richard Waggoner, U.S.N., recently retired, had served as an enlisted man for nearly eleven years before he was appointed a pharmacist in September, 1898.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Despatches received at the Navy Department Feb. 23 announced the death from variola at the quarantine hospital at Bremerton, Wash., of Ensign Philip O. Griffiths, U.S.N. Ensign Griffiths was a native of Marysville, Cal., born Sept. 18, 1884, and entered the naval Service June 26, 1903. On completing his four years' course at the Naval Academy he served on the U.S.S. California from Aug. 1, 1907, to December, 1909, when he was transferred to the cruiser Washington, to which vessel he was attached at the time of his death. He had been in the hospital but a week when his death occurred.

Mrs. Catherine Wight Cornish, wife of Major Lester Warren Cornish, U.S.A., retired, died at her home in Pacific Grove, Cal., Feb. 24, 1910. Mrs. Cornish's illness had extended over three months and death was not unexpected. She was a native of Brooklyn, N.Y., and much of her girlhood was spent in Stamford, Conn., where her marriage to Major Cornish took place twenty-four years ago.

Arthur Royal Joyce, son of the late Joseph L. and Harriet A. Joyce, born in New Haven, Conn., died at Tryon, N.C., Jan. 20, 1910. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he received a commission with the 10th Immunes, and acted as adjutant of that regiment. "Major Joyce," writes a correspondent, "was a favorite among his comrades and many friends. Always loyal, fearless and generous to a degree, he also possessed a buoyant spirit and a keen sense of humor that endeared him to all who knew him. His wide acquaintance will regret to hear of his taking away thus in the prime of life."

Mr. Thomas J. Roche, who died at Scranton, Pa., Feb. 7, 1910, was a brother of Mrs. J. W. McAndrew, wife of Captain McAndrew, U.S.A.

Mr. Frank E. Miller, recently discharged as regimental sergeant major of the 23d U.S. Infantry on account of disability incurred in line of duty, died on Feb. 8, 1910, at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, of edema of the lungs, resulting from aneurisms of the aorta and arch aorta. Mr. Miller at the time of his discharge had to his credit more than twenty years of service with the 23d Infantry, having enlisted on Sept. 19, 1889, as a private in Company B, and successively held the rank of corporal, sergeant and first sergeant of that company. After having performed the duties of first sergeant for almost ten years he was made regimental quartermaster sergeant on Jan. 8, 1902, and on Feb. 6, 1908, was made regimental sergeant major, which rank he held until the time of his discharge. He accompanied the regiment on all of its foreign tours, and took part in the capture of Manila and the possession of various towns in Mindanao. While serving in this regiment Mr. Miller won the confidence and respect of all officers with whom he served, especially the commanding officers. Colonels Owenshine, Coppinger, Thompson, Reade and Sharpe. Mr. Miller won a gold and a silver medal, respectively, in the Department of Texas competitions in 1893 and 1894, and also a silver medal in the Army rifle contest in 1893. He is survived by a wife and infant daughter.

Col. Erwin S. Jewett, of the Missouri National Guard, a member of Governor Hadley's staff, died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., on Feb. 13, of heart disease. Colonel Jewett is survived by two sons, Charles C. Jewett, of Los Angeles and Pay Insp. Thomas Scoville Jewett, U.S.N., stationed at the New York Navy Yard, and a daughter, Mrs. Albert E. Holmes, of Kansas City. Colonel Jewett was general passenger agent for the Missouri Pacific Railway, and had been with the company for forty-three years. He was born at Niles, Mich., April 29, 1837. In 1862 he married Miss Amelia V. Cox in Peoria, Ill. His sons were present at the funeral, which was held at Westminster Congregational Church, in Kansas City, on Feb. 16. Governor Hadley, of Missouri, was one of the honorary pallbearers.

Mrs. George T. Barnes, sister of Mrs. William E. Almy, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1910.

Mr. John C. Reilly, who died at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Feb. 5, was the brother-in-law of Mrs. Connolly, wife of Capt. George F. Connolly, C.A.C., and was well known in Army circles, having often been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Connolly. Of his death the Brooklyn Citizen says: "Mr. Reilly was one of the best known men in Brooklyn, and is said to have had as large an acquaintance as any person who ever lived in the borough. He was also known from coast to coast as one of the most competent engineers engaged in the telephone business. His death was due to grip, superinduced by pneumonia and followed by a weakened heart. To Mr. Reilly, more than any other man, is due the growth and general efficiency of the telephone on Long Island, and in that part of New Jersey that was formerly controlled by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. He came to Brooklyn in 1880, and at once plunged into the creative work of building up and enlarging the telephone facilities of this city and surrounding territory. It is said of him that the big telephone building on Willoughby street and the enormous plant of the company were in reality his monument, for it represents the energy and activity of the best part of his life. He was always active and energetic and a tireless worker. His efforts and ability were soon recognized by the company, who soon made him their superintendent. Later he occupied the offices of general manager and second vice president. He was an extremely popular man, was charitably inclined, but was secretive as to his benefactions, loyal to his friends and a most genial man. He was a member of the Brooklyn, Montauk, Hamilton, Crescent, Marine and

Field clubs, Royal Arcanum and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers."

Mr. Henry Ulke, father of Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, whose portraits of Presidents and Cabinet Ministers at Washington gained for him the sobriquet of "Painter of Presidents," died in the Emergency Hospital, in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1910, as the result of a fall, which brought on concussion of the brain. He was eighty-nine years old. Mr. Ulke was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and at the time of the assassination the dying President was carried into the famous Tenth street house, where he was boarding. One of Mr. Ulke's best paintings was a portrait of President Grant, which now hangs in the long gallery of the White House. He was born in Frankenstein, Germany, and came to this country in 1849.

Referring editorially to the death of Col. Martin L. Bundy, U.S.V., at his home in New Castle, Ind., Feb. 17, 1910, the Indianapolis News, of Feb. 18, says: "Colonel Bundy was almost the last of the venerable men who had come down to us from the generation of Indiana pioneers. His birthday, Nov. 11, 1818, dated back almost to the territorial condition of the state, and his adult life embraced many and varied activities, public and private. He held at different times a number of public offices, state or national, was identified with important private enterprises, and, in short, was one of the empire builders of his time. His life record was one of unquestioned integrity and of highest fidelity to every trust and duty. His unusual longevity was justly crowned with that which should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends. Mr. Bundy was identified with the city of New Castle so conspicuously that the two were almost inseparable in the public mind. Mr. Bundy was a big enough man for the whole state, but naturally and properly his home city felt most directly the influences of his long and useful life. No home enterprise lagged for his support. He helped not only public and philanthropic causes, but he was a friend to men, and particularly to struggling young men in his profession—the law. It is the services and lives of such men as Mr. Bundy, dating back into earlier generations, that have given the state stability and character. Major Omar Bundy, U.S.A., is a son of Colonel Bundy."

Mrs. Emilie Black Randall, the eldest daughter of the late Col. H. M. Black, U.S.A., and the wife of Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., retired, died at Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 11, 1910.

Mrs. Clara J. King, widow of Capt. Albert D. King, 3d U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 22, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. J. McI. Carter, U.S.A.

Mrs. W. E. Noyes, mother of Mrs. Mark L. Hersey, wife of Colonel Hersey, Philippine Constabulary, died at Melrose, Mass., Jan. 20, 1910.

In announcing the recent death of Capt. Follen Cabot, jr., Med. Corps, 7th N.Y., formerly of Company K, and assistant surgeon, Colonel Appleton says: "The Colonel desires to record his sincere sorrow at the loss of this bright young officer and his keen appreciation of Captain Cabot's services to the regiment. Distinguished in his profession, efficient in his military duties, conspicuously evinced during the field exercises in Massachusetts, and ever loyal and devoted as a comrade and friend, his untimely death will long be mourned by all who enjoyed the privilege of serving with him." At a meeting of the board of officers called for the purpose, a committee was appointed, consisting of Major Colles, Captain Palmer and Captain Barnard, to draw up appropriate resolutions.

The remains of Major Arthur B. Foster, Philippine Scouts, who died suddenly at Manila Dec. 18, were buried at Arlington Feb. 23 with full military honors. Religious services were conducted at the residence of Capt. Robert Armour, 2035 Fourteenth street, Washington, by Chaplain William W. Brander, 15th Cav., and at the grave a brief prayer and taps and the customary volley marked the final expression of respect to a brave and faithful officer. The honorary pallbearers were Major E. A. Root, 19th Inf.; Major B. B. Buck, 16th Inf.; Major Frank McIntyre, 8th Inf.; Capt. M. D. Cronin, 25th Inf.; Capt. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav.; Capt. H. G. Learned, 14th Inf.; Capt. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., and Capt. M. J. Lenihan, 25th Inf.

Mr. Graham Haywood, who died at Raleigh, N.C., Sunday, Feb. 20, who was never married, is survived by his mother and three brothers, Messrs. Sherwood, Howard and Marshal DeLancey Haywood; also by three sisters, Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Gen. Carl A. Woodruff, U.S.A., of Raleigh; Mrs. William D. Martin, of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Mrs. Mason, wife of Col. Charles W. Mason, U.S.A., now stationed at Monterey, Cal. Mr. Haywood fell dead while engaged in conversation with members of his family. He lived and died in the house in which he was born, Aug. 30, 1854. Of him the Raleigh News and Observer says: "No man in Raleigh was better known, and no man had more friends. He had the gift of making friends, alike among the young and the old, the learned and the unlearned, men and women. He must be written of as 'one who loved his fellow-men.' He had a big heart, he loved mankind, and was never so happy as doing some service for a friend. He had a genius of knowing people, of remembering their names, of taking a genuine interest in what concerned them, of helping them in ways that showed the broad sympathies of his good heart, and of knitting men to him with hooks of steel. His cleverness and kindness of heart were proverbial."

Musician Edward A. Thompson, 11th U.S. Cav., died at Fort Bayard, N.M., Feb. 11, 1910. He was the son of the late Francis F. Thompson, formerly sergeant, Co. C, 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y. Funeral services took place at the home of his mother, Mrs. F. F. Thompson, Brooklyn, N.Y., and remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery with military honors.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

"The announcement of the engagement of Miss Helen Dodge to Lieut. Charles L. Sampson, 15th Inf., was a most gratifying piece of news to the friends of the two young people," writes a correspondent at Fort Douglas, Utah. "Miss Dodge, formerly of Davenport, Iowa, has been extremely popular during a two months' visit in Salt Lake, and she will be warmly welcomed in Army circles. The marriage is to be an event of the very early spring. Miss Dodge is now in California preparing her trousseau. The marriage of Miss Amanda Holmgren and Lieut. Eugene Santschi, 15th Inf., took place very quietly early last week, attended only by the relatives of the bride and groom. Lieut. and Mrs. Santschi will be back shortly from a wedding trip, and will be at home at Fort Douglas."

Mr. Frank L. Dodge, of Salt Lake City, announces the engagement of his daughter, Helen, to Lieut. Charles J.



Sampson, 15th U.S. Inf. The wedding will occur in Los Angeles, Cal., in March.

The marriage of Miss Adrienne Kirkman, daughter of Col. Joel T. Kirkman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kirkman, to Mr. Charles Raymond Wentz took place on Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C. Only a small family gathering attended the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of the church. Miss Ethel Kirkman, a cousin of the bride, granddaughter of Marshall M. Kirkman, of Chicago, was the maid of honor, and Mr. Charles Alden acted as best man. The young couple left Washington immediately after the ceremony for their bridal trip. After March 1 they will reside at 1419 Columbia road.

Hon. A. L. Thomas, of Salt Lake, announces the engagement of his niece, Katherine Adams, to Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 29th U.S. Inf.

P.A. Surg. A. H. Robnett, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Hesler, of Evanston, Ill., will be married in June, according to Mrs. Hesler, who is reported in the New York Herald as making the announcement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Julia Alverda Reese, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Reese, of Wichita, Kas., to Lieut. Frank Geere, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The date for the wedding has not been set, but it will probably take place some time in April.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Dent Pettit, daughter of Mrs. James Sumner Pettit, of Annapolis, and Lieut. Carlton R. Kear, U.S.N., will take place the latter part of March in Annapolis. Owing to the death of Capt. Alexander Sharp, U.S.N., who was the uncle of Miss Pettit, the wedding will be a quiet one.

A wedding of interest in service circles was solemnized at Alta Vista, Oakland, Cal., the home of the bride's family, on Feb. 14, 1910, when Miss Marie Butters became the bride of Victor Nicholson Metcalf, a former midshipman in the Navy and the son of former Secretary of the Navy Victor H. Metcalf and Mrs. Metcalf. The ceremony was marked by the utmost simplicity, owing to the recent death of the bride's parents.

Miss Christine Finn, who is to marry Lieut. George M. Morrow, Coast Art. Corps, in Boston, Mass., this week, will be attended by her sister, Miss Pauline Finn, as maid of honor. The four bridesmaids are Miss Nathalie Whiting, Miss Cecile Tomson, Miss Mary Whitney and Miss Margaret Boyd, all of Brookline. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids will wear pink chiffon gowns, and will carry large bouquets of pink Maryland roses. The bride's gown will be white satin, with the fitted tunic effect carried out in point lace and with a court train. The bridal veil will be of point lace, while the flowers will be old-fashioned bouquets of white lilies and roses. The church decorations will be in red, the color of the Artillery, to which the bridegroom belongs, and deep rose pink. Lieutenant Morrow has chosen Lieut. Earle Bischoff, of Fort Williams, Me., for best man, and his ushers will be Lieuts. Geoffrey Bartlett, Greene, Hetrick and Rockwell. Rev. Dr. Reginald Howe, of Brookline, will perform the ceremony, and Mr. Goodrich, organist of the church, will play the "Meistersinger Wedding March." The rooms at the Hotel Puritan, where the reception is to be held, will be decorated in the colors of the Artillery Corps and United States flags. The bride's trousseau was purchased abroad, where she has traveled extensively. Mrs. Finn belongs to the Weymouth family, of Philadelphia. Mr. Finn's connections are the John F. Finns, of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. George Morrow, of Birmingham, Ala., the parents of the bridegroom, arrived the first of the week. After the reception the young couple will go at once to West Point, to remain until June, when they sail for an extended wedding trip abroad.

Mr. Melville Wilkinson, son of the late Major Melville C. Wilkinson, U.S.A., and Miss Gwendolin Overton, daughter of the late Major Gilbert E. Overton, U.S.A., were married in Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10, 1910.

#### PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. M. H. Thomlinson, 22d U.S. Inf., at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.

Capt. B. F. Hardaway, 17th U.S. Inf., and Lieut. Charles Braden, U.S.A., retired, sailed from New York Feb. 19 for a trip to the West Indies.

The birth of a son, Samuel Pruitt Herren, jr., is announced to the wife of Lieut. Samuel Pruitt Herren, U.S.A., on Feb. 4, 1910, at San Rafael, Cal.

The February meeting of the Army and Navy Girls' Club, of California, met with Miss Mabel Cox, daughter of General Cox, of San Francisco. The afternoon was spent in playing five hundred, after which dainty refreshments were served in heart design in honor of St. Valentine. The table was prettily decorated with bridesmaid roses, the color scheme being carried out in pink and white.

Capt. S. M. De Loffre, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been granted a six months' leave for the purpose of study. Captain De Loffre will go at once to Dublin, Ireland, where he will take a course at the Rotunda Hospital, in the hope of obtaining their L.M. degree. The Rotunda is the largest maternity hospital in the world, with a record of more than five thousand births a year.

Lieuts. D. B. Lawton, 16th Inf., and Troup Miller, 7th Cav., were dinner guests on Feb. 14 in St. Louis, Mo., of Capt. C. E. Morton, U.S.A., formerly of the 16th Infantry, but now serving a four-year detail as paymaster. Lieutenant Miller is en route to Omaha, having spent a leave at his home, Macon, Ga. Lieutenant Lawton is returning to Fort Logan H. Roots after a leave of absence of two months spent in Central America.

Capt. and Mrs. Morton, 5520 Cabanne avenue, St. Louis, Mo., entertained a number of friends at a "500" party on the evening of Feb. 14. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Miss Blackstad, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gruner, Mr. E. C. Morton, Miss Scott, Capt. R. E. Gruner, Missouri National Guard; Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Jefferson Barracks; Lieut. Dwight B. Lawton, Fort Logan H. Roots, and Lieut. Troup Miller, aid for General Morton.

The charter of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, Mass., as recorded in the archives, is dated the 13th of the first month, A.D. 1638. It boasts a continuous existence since. Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, has joined it as a private. How long will it take him to be a corporal? The general, on the night of Feb. 17, delivered a lecture at the state armory in Salem, Mass., before a large number of the active members of the 2d Corps Cadets, veterans, honoraries and friends of the organization. General Reade's subject was the occupation by the American forces of the island of Mindanao, in the Philippine Islands. It proved most interesting and instructive, and was profusely illustrated by stereopticon views.

A son, Charles Duell Kean, was born to the wife of Capt. Otho V. Kean at West Point, N.Y., on Feb. 22.

Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, U.S.A., in temporary command of the Department of the East, will review the 12th N.Y. Regiment in its armory in New York city on Wednesday night, March 2.

Miss Pauline Persons, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. R. C. Persons, sailed from New York on the S.S. Cedric on Feb. 16 with a party of friends for Mediterranean ports, to be gone until early summer.

Brig. Gen. W. H. Forwood, Surgeon General, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Forwood, of Washington, D.C., were guests of Capt. Fred A. Inman and Mrs. Inman, of Flushing, for a morning drive at Miami, Fla., Feb. 18.

Capt. Walter C. Cowles, U.S.N., represented Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, at the review of the 2d Naval Battalion, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 19, by Gen. G. M. Smith, N.G.N.Y.

Mrs. W. L. Kneedler, wife of Major W. L. Kneedler, U.S.A., retired, of Coronado, Cal., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. E. Cummins, wife of Lieutenant Cummins, 14th Cav., at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Mrs. Kneedler will remain until Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins depart for the Philippines April 5.

Recent admissions to membership in the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., included Capt. S. T. Weirick, U.S.A., Duncan McA. Anderson, son of Brig. Gen. H. R. Anderson, U.S.A.; George H. Sensner, son of Chief Engineer George W. Sensner, U.S.N.; and Merritt O. Chance, nephew of Major Gen. W. Merritt, U.S.A.

The attending surgeon in the case of Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who is in a hospital at Baltimore, Md., recuperating from the effects of two operations, said on Feb. 20: "In view of unauthorized statements in regard to General Wood's condition, it may be said that he has had an uncomplicated convalescence from his last operation, and he should be able to resume his active duties soon."

Among the fifty members of the New York Society of the Cincinnati gathered at the annual banquet in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, Feb. 22, were Col. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., Commodore Jacob W. Miller, N.Y.N.M., and Col. William Graves Bates, N.G.N.Y. Colonel Gardiner responded to the toast "The Founders of the Cincinnati." "The Army" was the subject of Col. Hugh L. Scott, and "The Navy" of Commodore Miller.

Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., retired, has been appointed by Dock Commissioner Tomkins, of New York city, as an expert to advise as to a plan to better the ferry service and put it on a more economical basis. Commander Sears is now the acting superintendent of ferries. The Commander was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1881. He lives at the Gerard Hotel with his wife. He is a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Army and Navy Club.

Sons of the Revolution honored the memory of George Washington at a dinner in the gold room at Delmonico's, New York city, Feb. 22, about 350 persons being present. In responding to a toast to the Navy, Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, said: "We are not a military nation, but we must be prepared and keep up our efficiency. The battleship is a very useful institution, despite the fact that in the minds of some it seems to represent nothing but despotism, blood and warfare." A toast was drunk to the speedy recovery of Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., who was to have been a speaker.

Woodley Inn, a large, four-story frame building which stood about 200 yards back from Wisconsin avenue, near Woodley lane, Washington, D.C., was destroyed by fire a few days since. All of the thirty-five guests, most of whom were women and children, escaped uninjured. Among the guests were Mrs. Leach, the widow of Col. Smith S. Leach, U.S.A., who died so suddenly in October, also Col. and Mrs. Handbury, who had recently returned from Europe. They had only five minutes after awakening before the heavy smoke drove them out of the house. The house was kept by Mrs. Munday, the daughter of the late Col. J. W. Forsyth, who behaved with heroic courage, and saved the life of one of her guests by her faithful devotion.

At the request of Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry, of New York, Governor Hughes has vetoed a bill of Senator Holden, providing for the transfer from the Capitol to the custody of the county clerk of Onondaga of the battle flag of the 12th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, which was presented to the regiment by the women of Syracuse. In a letter to the Governor, General Henry says that the regiment was not local to Syracuse, but that many of the companies were mustered into the Service in other cities, covering a large portion of the state. "The policy of the state," says General Henry, "endorsed by the Grand Army of the Republic, has been to deny all such requests for the transfer of the battle flags to the custody of others. Thousands and thousands of visitors, descendants of war veterans, visit the Capitol to look at the colors carried by their parents."

The nineteenth annual banquet of the M.O.L.L.U.S., of San Diego, Cal., was held there on Feb. 14, 1910, and was one of the most successful affairs ever given by the local association. The supper was served on round tables, and was extremely satisfactory in all its appointments. Decorations were appropriate, consisting of draped American flags and a profusion of flowers. Gen. A. W. Vogdes, U.S.A., after welcoming his companions and guests in a brief and appropriate speech, announced Colonel Smedberg, U.S.A., as toastmaster for the evening. Toasts brimful of witty remarks and soul-stirring reminiscences followed. Among the speakers were Judge George Puterbaugh, Capt. Thomas Nernay, Major W. R. Maize, Col. R. V. Dodge, Admiral Farenholt, U.S.N., and Colonel Mills. During the evening patriotic and other music was interspersed between the speeches, and at the close all arose and joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne." About forty-five comrades and their wives, including the following, were present: Col. W. R. Smedberg, U.S.A., and relatives, of San Francisco; Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.N., Colonel Mills, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, New York; Major and Mrs. W. R. Maize, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. T. J. Bryan, Col. and Mrs. R. V. Dodge, Gen. and Mrs. L. W. Cook, Major W. M. Fortesque, Col. C. H. Rippey, Capt. Thomas Nernay, N.G.C., Commodore E. M. Burbach, Major William Ragen, Col. D. F. Randall, U.S.A., Gen. and Mrs. A. W. Vogdes, Major and Mrs. Charles R. Vogdes, Col. and Mrs. John W. Hannay and Major and Mrs. Mason Jackson, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Ballentine, Capt. W. D. Chamberlin, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Sumner, Gen. Eli L. Hogarty, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Wilcox, Capt. and Mrs. M. J. Hogarty, U.S.A., Miss Blanche Vogdes and Miss Marian Vogdes.

Lieut. H. du R. Phelan, Med. Res. Corps, U.S.A., has changed station from Fort Shafter to Fort De Russy, Honolulu.

Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, will review the 7th Regiment in its armory in New York city on the night of Wednesday, March 9.

Two Fort Leavenworth boys, Dabney, son of Capt. and Mrs. Stephen H. Elliott, 11th Cav., and Donald, son of Major and Mrs. James H. McRae, 13th Inf., having successfully passed the recent examination for appointment to West Point, leave Leavenworth this week to report at West Point March 1.

Col. J. T. Kerr, Adjutant General's Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kerr left Manila Jan. 20 for the United States, via India and Europe, and expect to reach New York some time in June. Their address while in Europe will be care Baring Brothers and Company, Ltd., No. 8 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, who is in London, England, has been very ill since Christmas week with influenza and heart failure. He expects to go to the south of France for a month or so as soon as he can travel. His address for some time yet will be Balmoral Villa, 11 Aldbourne road, Shepherds Bush, London, W.

Lieut. E. H. Shackleton, Royal Naval Reserve, the South Polar explorer, will sail for the United States on March 19, and, after a lecture tour, will make an extended hunting trip in northern Alaska. He will be accompanied by five friends, but the party has no intention of exploring the North Polar regions, as has been reported from some quarters.

Mrs. Greenough, wife of Capt. E. A. Greenough, Paymaster, U.S.A., and son, Allen, who have been traveling in China and Japan since last August, will sail for America on the transport leaving Nagasaki March 22. Captain Greenough is now on duty in Iloilo, P.I., but will take the March transport for the States, Mrs. Greenough and Allen joining him at Nagasaki.

The Alumni Association of the New York Nautical School held its annual dinner in New York city Feb. 19. Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, U.S.N., retired, in command of the Newport, spoke of the value of the school work to boys and young men. Other speakers included Charles R. Norman, president of the Maritime Exchange; C. W. Brown, one of the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, and Comdr. F. S. Carter, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral G. B. Harber, U.S.N., the new commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, has announced his personal staff as follows: Capt. H. T. Mayo, chief of staff; Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Chase, flag secretary; Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Clark, fleet engineer; Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox, fleet ordnance officer; Lieut. L. R. Leahy, flag lieutenant, and Lieut. D. B. Craig, aid. The fleet staff is: Med. Insp. J. D. Gatewood, fleet surgeon; Pay Insp. Z. W. Reynolds, fleet paymaster, and Major G. C. Thorpe, fleet marine officer.

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, has planned an entertainment to aid the wives and families of the men of the Navy tug Nina, supposed to have foundered with the loss of all hands. There is to be held at the Washington Navy Yard on Wednesday, March 30, a fancy ball, where attractive headgear will vie with the most attractive hats of the leading milliners for prizes and the admiration of official Washington. It is expected that several thousand tickets will be sold. There will be a "navy yard supper" and other novel features. The entire receipts are to be turned over to the Navy Relief Society.

The regular state meeting of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812, of New York, for March 2 will be followed immediately by a gathering of the 1812 Sewing Society at Delmonico's, Fifth avenue, New York city. Mr. Maxwell Ryder, a man of great reputation, who has read before the royalty and nobility of Europe, will read selections from the works of Charles Dickens during the handsewing. The reading will be in six divisions, which he calls "staves," of about ten minutes each, and will begin promptly at 3:30 p.m. A cup of tea will be served at five o'clock. A souvenir will be presented to each one in attendance. Any member who can attend will apply for tickets to Mrs. George B. Wallis, 105 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N.Y., stating the number of her guests. No one can be admitted to the Sewing Society without a ticket.

Major Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has taken sharp issue with some college theorists who think that the Regular Army soldier is overfed. A Washington newspaper despatch says: "Some years ago a squad of soldiers was fed on a greatly reduced ration, under the supervision of a college professor, to demonstrate his point that people in general could live on much less food than they consume. Apparently a satisfactory showing was made, but now Major Woodruff has gathered evidence to show that most of the soldiers suffered severely from the experiment, and, as a matter of fact, they would have been much more seriously affected had they not secretly indulged in extra meals during the test. Major Woodruff wants even more food for the Army, declaring that the United States Army is behind European armies in that matter, and favors an allowance of fifty cents per month for each soldier to buy extra food."

A bill is pending before the Massachusetts Legislature to appropriate \$10,000 for a monument or shaft at Valley Forge, Pa., in memory of the officers and men from Massachusetts who served there, 1777-8. Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, was delegated by the Massachusetts Revolutionary societies to appear before the Military Committee of the state Legislature to show why the resolution should be enacted. He compiled from the archives of the Bay State pay and muster rolls when Timothy Pickering was adjutant general of the Continental forces and Henry Knox, of Boston, was chief of artillery, twelve Massachusetts colonels of the line—Joseph Vose, John Bailey, William Shephard, Michael and Henry Jackson, James Wesson, Thomas Marshall, Benjamin Tupper, Samuel Brewer, Edward Wiggleworth, Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., and Timothy Bigelow, also John Crane, of the Artillery. George Washington's letter of Dec. 29, 1777, written from his Valley Forge headquarters, showed total number in cantonment 11,000 men, whereof 2,000 were unfit for duty. Massachusetts had over 4,400 men there in all. The chairman of the Military Committee asked General Reade: "Are the men of the Revolution more deserving of ten-thousand-dollar monuments than the men of the Civil War?" The General replied: "The creators, that is, the Revolutionists, deserve alike with the preservers, that is, the Union soldiers." The residences of all these colonels were given by the petitioner, and Mr. F. B. Heitman's Historical Register drawn upon to show also the dates of their deaths. Some of the members of the Military Committee are descended from these Revolutionary sires. Probably \$5,000 will be appropriated.



Mrs. Henry C. Clement, jr., has returned to her home in Fort Leavenworth after an absence of a few weeks on business.

Lieut. W. V. Tomb, U.S.N., has been ordered to join the U.S.S. Buffalo as executive officer and navigator at Corinto, Nicaragua.

Lieut. and Mrs. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a son, Henry Arthur, on Feb. 21, 1910, at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

Mrs. Halsey, wife of Lieut. William F. Halsey, U.S.N., spent several days in Norfolk, Va., during the past week, en route to Charleston, S.C., where Lieutenant Halsey is now stationed.

Miss Hemphill, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., has sent out cards for a "tea" to meet Miss Gillson on Tuesday, March 1, at five o'clock, at her P street residence, in Washington, D.C.

A son, Henry Glass Munson, was born to the wife of P. A. Surz, Francis M. Munson, U.S.N., at Manila, P.I., Dec. 31, 1909. He is a grandson of the late Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., and the late Chaplain Francis M. Munson, Delaware Volunteers, 1898.

Lieut. Comdr. R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., the American Naval Attaché at Berlin, was on Feb. 19 cruising in the North Sea in the new fast German turbine cruiser Mainz. Permission was given him at His Majesty's command and request as a special compliment to the U.S. Navy.

Miss Martha A. Burke, of New York city, has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Alfred G. Howe, U.S.N., at the Farragut, Washington, D.C. Several dinners and luncheons were given in her honor, and she attended both the Navy ball on Feb. 5 and the White House reception on Feb. 8.

Charging alienation of his wife's affections, Civil Engr. James W. G. Walker, U.S.N., brought suit at Newport, R.I., Feb. 22, against his mother-in-law, Mrs. Virginia Chinn, of Washington. He seeks \$25,000 damages. In bringing this action Mr. Walker charges that Mrs. Chinn induced his wife to leave him and to bring suit for divorce.

The members of the Washington National Monument Society were the guests of honor at an informal luncheon given by Mr. Justice Brown, retired, on Feb. 22, at one o'clock, at his residence, 1720 Sixteenth street, Washington, D.C. His guests included a number of the justices and judges of the Supreme and District Courts, admirals of the U.S. Navy, diplomats, lawyers and men of prominence in the district.

In giving last week the names of the newly appointed cadets to the Military Academy who have Service connections we should have included Charles Carroll Fitzhugh, who is a grandson of the late Gen. Orlando M. Poe, C.E., U.S.A., and of Gen. C. L. Fitzhugh, a graduate of the Military Academy, of distinguished Volunteer service, who resigned in 1868. The Army connections, past and present, of young Fitzhugh are so numerous that it would be difficult to name them all. One of his uncles, Charles Poe, was an officer of the Navy, with which George Lea Febiger is connected as the grandson of the late Rear Admiral John C. Febiger. He is a son of Lieut. Col. Lea Febiger, of the 6th Infantry. There may be other new cadets who have Navy or Army connections. If so, we shall be glad to learn the fact.

Chief Gunner E. F. Beacham, U.S.N., retired, was burned out at Wekiwa Springs, Fla., Feb. 5, and lost practically all his belongings. He managed to save some of his wife's clothing, but very little of it. When they discovered that a spark from the chimney had set the old shingle roof on fire they quickly phoned Apopka for help, while two men, who were the only ones near, tried to save something from the house. Apopka men came in autos as quickly as possible, but they found only smoldering ruins. Mr. Beacham, upon his second run into the house for a trunk which had been hastily packed, was almost undone by the dense smoke and falling brands of fire. The building burned so rapidly that only three trunks were taken out. Everything else was burned. Due to age, this old dwelling was completely devoured by the flames in about half an hour. Fortunately no other damage was done. Mr. Beacham is at present at Orlando, Orange county, Fla.

Col. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has been appointed chief engineer of the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Civic Commission, and on Feb. 17 began work on plans and specifications relating to the "hump" cut and the other improvements authorized by the bond issue election. "Colonel Symons's wide experience, particularly in supervising important municipal projects in a number of large cities," says the Pittsburgh Post, "qualifies him for his present task. He has a real interest in Pittsburgh, his wife being a native of this city. Col. and Mrs. Symons have property interests in the Northside." Colonel Symons, in speaking of his new work, said: "I am by no means a stranger in the city of Pittsburgh, as I have been interested in the city for many years. Pittsburgh's great historical interests and the enormous industrial developments of the section have impressed me deeply. I hope to be of assistance to the city authorities and the civic commission in connection with the improvements." Colonel Symons graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1874, and was assigned to the Corps of Engineers, and has been in active practice of the profession ever since, covering a period of thirty-six years. He has had a very large experience in municipal work.

Brig. Gen. E. S. Bragg, U.S.V., of Civil War fame, celebrated his eighty-third birthday on Feb. 20 at Fond du Lac, Wis., with old comrades. "There was a blazing grate fire in what the General calls his den," writes Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., "a room three sides of which are banked with books. On mantels and tables there were blossoms in profusion, sent by admiring friends. Here comes the grand old hero of thirty battles in the great war and a thousand contests in court and in politics, lovingly flanked on the right by Mrs. Bragg and on the left by his only grandson, Edward Bragg Sherman, son of Commander Sherman, of the U.S.N. At the door to the den the escort, or flankers, were dismissed, and the sturdy old warrior stepped into the room more like a man of fifty than one of eighty-three who had just left a sick-room, where he had been confined for two weeks. His greeting to callers was as hearty and cheery as of old." All the afternoon and into the evening old friends dropped in to congratulate the General and wish him returns of the day, and on Monday a few more of the Iron brigade called, including Major C. H. McConnell, of Chicago, who seldom fails to greet his old commander on his birthday. On Feb. 21, too, the Bar paid its respects. "Remember that I shall be eighty next June," said Mrs. Bragg to a departing caller. "Then I'm going to celebrate: be sure to come. My two girls are coming home to help me have a good time." One of the girls is the wife of Lieutenant Colonel Scriven, U.S.A., and the other is the wife of Capt. F. H. Sherman, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., were guests Feb. 22 at a luncheon given by Mrs. William Grosvenor in Providence, R.I.

Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., who has been on leave, has returned to Fort Lawton with Mrs. Hoyt, who has been under medical care recently in Chicago.

Mrs. Todd, the wife of Major Henry D. Todd, U.S.A., has been spending the past week at Fort Monroe, Va., where she attended the fancy dress ball Feb. 22.

Miss Helen Ferguson, of Pittsburg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, U.S.A., at Fort Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week included Dr. J. W. Kerr, M.H.S., Capt. John C. Beaumont, U.S.M.C., and W. B. Gilmore, U.S. Coast Survey.

Among those attending a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, given by Major von Livonius, Military Attaché of the German Embassy, and Mme. Livonius, were Gen. C. R. Edwards, U.S.A., and Mrs. Edwards.

Mr. H. W. Kennard, Second Secretary of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Kennard gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 24, at which Lieut. U. S. Grant, 3d, U.S.A., and Mrs. Grant were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Middleton Parker, of South Carolina, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Frank Parker at Villa Ceiba, near Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba. Captain Parker is Director of the Military Academy.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. Paulding Murdock, U.S.N., who have been the guests of Mrs. Murdock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Nash, at their home in Portsmouth, Va., are now "at home" at their quarters in the navy yard.

The Secretary of the Navy has named Ensigns C. M. Austin and F. F. Rogers for duty as Attachés of the American Embassy at Tokio, Japan, for the purpose of having them study the Japanese language. The Army has four officers at Tokio studying Japanese.

Gen. and Mrs. W. L. Marshall, U.S.A., who will leave for Panama in March, were hosts at dinner in Washington, D.C., Feb. 23, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Wigmore, the latter formerly Miss Irene Moore, who were married last year in the Pennsylvania home of the latter's mother. Covers were laid for a dozen.

A loving cup, the gift of a new lodge of Elks, formed three weeks ago on board the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, under the chairmanship of the Rev. William I. Rainey, of New York city, was presented to J. U. Sammis, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, a few days since.

At the banquet of the National Guard Association, of New York, held at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 25, Governor Hughes, on behalf of the organization, presented Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry with a commission as brevet major general and the state twenty-five year service gold medal.

At the annual convention of the National Guard Association of New York at Albany on Feb. 24 papers on military topics were read by Capt. M. C. Kerth, U.S.A., whose subject was "Discipline"; Capt. E. L. Phillips, 13th U.S. Cav., on "A Plan for a State School for the Instruction of Officers of the National Guard"; Capt. G. L. Townsend, 23d U.S. Inf., on "The Utility of the War Game in Training National Guard Companies"; Capt. F. W. Lewis, 29th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. J. M. Bell, wife of General Bell, U.S.A., was the hostess at a most enjoyable bridge party given in their cottage at St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 22. Mrs. Sumner, wife of Gen. E. V. Sumner, was the guest of honor. The other Army ladies present were Mrs. Irwin, wife of Gen. B. J. D. Irwin, and Mrs. Cavenagh, wife of Col. H. G. Cavenagh. Mrs. Sumner, Mrs. Irwin and Miss White were the winners of prizes.

The Society of Sponsors of the Navy, whose membership is composed of women who have christened battleships, cruisers or other ships of the Navy, met in Washington Feb. 24. The society is turning its energies toward providing homes for the children of United States sailors when in need. The president, Miss M. D. Coates, of Chester, Pa., reported that the Navy Department will notify enlisted men that the society stands ready to aid their children in case of want.

There is no truth in a newspaper despatch to Tokio, Japan, quoting Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of the General Staff, to the effect that war between America and Japan was likely to break out at any moment. In the presence of the Secretary of War, Mr. Dickinson, who gave his approval of the statement, General Bell declared emphatically that he had never anywhere made any such declaration and that there was absolutely no justification for it.

The date of the dinner to be given to Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., by the Canadian Camp and allied sporting clubs of the United States and Canada, has been set for March 5 in New York city. The speakers' list will be a noted one. Invitations have been extended to President Taft, Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Governor Hughes. The dinner will take place in the large ballroom of the Hotel Astor, and covers will be laid for about 2,000.

Newspaper paragraphs stating that the last survivor of the little garrison at Fort Sumter in 1861 has just died are in error. So far as official records afford evidence, the last survivor is Lieut. Col. W. H. Hamner, retired, now living at Los Angeles. He was quartermaster sergeant of the 1st Artillery at the time, and to him was given the sad duty of pulling down the Stars and Stripes at the surrender. He was appointed a paymaster in the Army in 1893, and was retired as a major in 1904. Col. J. F. Huston, 19th Inf., who was retired this week, is a son-in-law of Colonel Hamner.

Miss Virginia Gerhardt, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., gave a very beautiful dinner a few nights since in honor of Miss Marjorie Wood, who will leave shortly for a visit in Mexico. The table was exquisite, a large basket filled with pink roses forming the centerpiece. The basket was presented to Miss Wood at the close of the dinner. The place-cards were fans for the women and cigarette cases for the men, tied with pink ribbon, to which were attached bouquets of pink roses. Seated at the table were Capt. and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt, Miss Wood, Miss Thomas, Miss Winslow, Lieuts. R. S. Thomas, R. G. Powell, J. N. Hodges and J. W. Riley.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, who resides in Washington, D.C., entertained at two dinners this week. His guests on Feb. 23 were the Speaker, Senators du Pont and Bacon, Generals Wilson, Gillespie and Whipple, U.S.A., Mr. Hobson, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Martin, General Goodloe, U.S.A., Colonel Denny, U.S.M.C., Mr. Walcott, Mr. Clover, Mr. Foster, Captain Overton, U.S.A., Mr. Tittmann and Mr. Kehlenger. The guests at the dinner

on Feb. 24 were Justice Harlan, Senators Bailey, and Scott, Generals Johnston, Young, Aleshire, Allen and Sternberg, U.S.A., General Reid, U.S.M.C., Mr. Clark, Mr. Denby, Mr. Hull, Mr. Smith, Majors Smiley, Stanley and Hoffer and Commander Reamey, U.S.N.

Governor Hughes, of New York, on Feb. 17 sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. William Cary Sanger, of Sangerfield, Oneida county, to succeed William L. Parkhurst, of Canandaigua, as a member of the State Commission in Lunacy. The nomination was confirmed. The place pays \$5,000 a year, with \$1,200 for expenses. Colonel Sanger is a graduate of Harvard College and of the Columbia Law School. He was a member of the Assembly from 1895 to 1897, and was a lieutenant colonel in the Spanish-American War. He served as Assistant Secretary of War from 1901 to 1903, and was president of the American delegation to the international conference to revise the Treaty of Geneva in 1906.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with a moving picture and light vaudeville entertainment in the mess hall of the post hospital Feb. 21, under the auspices of the chaplain. On the night of Feb. 22 the program was repeated in the Fort Sheridan theater for the benefit of the entire post. The musical club of Company G, 27th Infantry, assisted in the musical part of the program both nights. A soldiers' dance is announced for Saturday night, March 5, and a masquerade ball March 12, with a moving picture and musical entertainment Tuesday evening, March 8, admission to all to be free. Mrs. Moore sent about \$225 to the Army Relief Fund as the proceeds of the Army Relief entertainment.

President and Mrs. Taft, officials and society people went to Fort Myer Feb. 18 to witness the fancy drill and attend the tea which followed for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. Mrs. Dickinson, wife of the Secretary of War, and Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Assistant Secretary, assisted the president of the society, Mrs. Sternberg, in receiving at the tea, for which Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell lent their quarters. The house is most interesting in its rare treasures brought from China, Japan, the Philippines and various other parts of the world, and in the particularly attractive dining room Mrs. Eben Swift, Mrs. Langfitt, Mrs. Garrard and Mrs. Treat poured tea. An attractive group of Army girls assisted in the dining room.

Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired, was one of the chief guests at the annual dinner of the Yale Club at Hotel Somerset, Boston, Mass., Jan. 26 last. The two earliest classes were represented by General Carrington, "45," and J. B. Jenkins and Joseph Warren, both of "51." Just before the gathering broke up General Carrington, a veteran of the Civil and Indian wars, proposed that Yale men do something toward erecting a monument to Nathan Hale, 1779, a beloved A.D.C. of Washington, who was hanged as a spy by the British. It was apparently too late for consideration, and adjourned after cheers, three times three, for Nathan Hale. On the previous fifty-second birthday of President Taft the Norfolk County G.A.R. Convention introduced similar sentiments, coupled with allusion to the succession of another alumnus to the Presidency of the United States, which congratulations reached him the same day on his arrival at Syracuse, N.Y.

#### CO-ORDINATION ARMY AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

In the Senate on Feb. 18 Mr. Newlands discussed an amendment which he proposed to the River and Harbor bill, which seeks to bring about a co-ordination of all national constructive services, both of the Army and civil scientific corps.

In a speech explaining to the Senate the purpose of this amendment, Senator Newlands said: "We have the Reclamation Service; we have the Forestry Service; we have the Weather Service; we have the Soils Service; we have the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and we have the Geological Survey, all of them engaged in the study of questions relating to water, its development and its regulation and control. Is it not the businesslike thing to provide some method by which those services can be brought together for consultation and joint action? The purpose of this amendment is to permit the President of the United States to bring into co-ordination, through a board or boards, these related services; to bring them into co-ordination with the Corps of Engineers of the Army, leaving that as the central organization in connection with the development of our waterways, as it has been for so many years, but giving it the benefit of the advice and the accumulated experience and information of these great services which have been making a study of similar subjects.

"Outside of the scientific services of the Government, we have developed in this country the greatest engineers and the greatest constructors known in the world's history—great architects, great builders, great engineers. We should have the benefit of the information, the experience and the advice of these in the formation of plans; and the amendment which I propose gives the President of the United States the power to add to such board or boards engineers, constructors and transportation experts of eminence, with a view to aiding in the formation of these comprehensive plans. Now, Mr. President, I wish to disclaim at the very start any purpose in this amendment to cut down in any way the duty or the effectiveness of the Engineer Corps of the Army. No one has a higher respect than I have for that organization; but we must recall the fact that there are only, I believe, 180 officers in it. The Engineer Corps of the Army takes the pick of every class that is educated at West Point. When any class is graduated in which there are not men of the quality that is required for the Engineer Corps of the Army, as we have been told by President Taft, it is the custom of the Engineer Corps to report that it will not require additional officers that year. So that the area of their selection is limited. You cannot increase the Engineer Corps efficiently to-day by providing that instead of taking five men from each class you will take ten men from each class, for if you do that the chances are that the lower five will be men not possessing the high qualifications which thus far have characterized that corps. You can only increase the number of Engineers coming from West Point by largely increasing the membership of West Point itself. If to-day only five per cent. of the West Point graduates are fitted for the Engineer Corps of the Army, you cannot take ten per cent. and make them efficient for that corps. This amendment leaves the entire work under the direction of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, but simply gives the President power to appoint, in connection with it, on such board or boards as he may deem advisable, the chiefs of the related scientific services and the experts to whom I have referred, leaving the Corps of Engineers



of the Army as the central and dominant figure of the entire organization."

#### PRESIDENT TAFT ON EXPENDITURES.

In an address before the Newark (N.J.) Board of Trade on the evening of Feb. 23, his topic being "Revenues and Expenditures," President Taft assured his hearers that the Panama Canal would be completed in 1915; told why the cost of its building had risen from \$139,000,000, the first estimate, to \$297,000,000; indicated his approval of a Congressional commission to regulate and co-ordinate the various branches of the National Government with a view to cutting down running expenses; indicated, also, that this country ought to adopt the budget system of regulating receipts and expenditures, as other civilized countries already do; favored the institution of a national board of health and the pensioning of superannuated civil servants, and said he had reason to believe that the new tariff law would work so advantageously that the United States Treasury, for the year ending June, 1911, would have a \$39,000,000 surplus, unless the expenditures are heavier than now anticipated.

"Speaking with reference to the Army and the Navy," the President continued, "it should be said that the reductions were not in what may be called the permanent expenses of the Department, but were rather in cutting down proposed improvements, which, if the plans of the Departments are properly carried out, must some time be met. In other words, it is a postponement only of expenditures that are necessary until the income shall be sufficient to meet them. Let us take the War Department. There was a very considerable cut in the expenditures needed to complete with modern appliances the coast defenses on the Pacific and the Atlantic seaboard. There is needed at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, an artificial island upon the so-called Middle Ground, which shall command the entrance to Chesapeake Bay. Chesapeake Bay is the most important body of water from a strategic naval standpoint on the whole Atlantic coast, and it must be defended.

"So, too, we have now determined that the great naval base of the Pacific for us is to be Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu. For years there was discussion as to whether we ought to make the naval base at Subig Bay or at Cavite, in Manila Bay, in the Philippines. By unanimous consent of naval and military authorities, it is now concluded that we do not need a naval base in the Philippines at all; that we ought to make Corregidor Island, at the mouth of Manila Bay, impregnable; establish a naval supply station in Subig Bay, but rely upon the Sandwich Islands as our base. This will all involve a heavy expenditure at Honolulu, but for the present the amount proposed is comparatively small.

"In the naval expenditures we have retained a provision for two battleships of the large 25,000-ton capacity, and we have done this on the ground that until the Panama Canal is completed we ought to go on and add to our naval strength. The Panama Canal will certainly be completed in 1915, and if we have two battleships a year until that time the opening of the Canal will so double the efficiency of our Navy for the protection of our Pacific and Atlantic coasts that we can then abate and reduce our expenditures in new construction."

#### TRIBUTE TO GENERAL BALLANCE.

In a conversation relating to Lieut. Col. John Green Ballance, Brigadier General of Volunteers in the Philippine War, whose death occurred recently in Miami, Fla., Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young said: "Ballance served at the same post with me on the Rio Grande border in Texas about thirty years ago. He was at that time a first lieutenant in the 22d Infantry, which was then commanded by Colonel Stanley. His keen interest in and conscientious devotion to all duties assigned him attracted my attention then, and eight or nine years after that, when he was on the staff of General Stanley, who at that time was commanding general of the Department of Texas, I was again interested and attracted by his energy and ability.

"In the Philippine War Ballance was a major in command of a battalion of the 22d Infantry, and on my special request his battalion was assigned to my command, which was being organized for the campaign in Luzon in September, 1899. His splendid work in that campaign is shown in my official report of that year. He was so crippled with rheumatism from exposure to the rain, which was constant during that campaign, that he had to be lifted into the saddle each day, where he would remain until the fighting and marching of the day were over. Although his physical suffering was at times intense, he was never heard to utter a complaint. His judgment was not only clear, but excellent, as was proved by the results he accomplished; in fact, his judgment seemed to be clarified in the heat of action, and in matters of grave moment I never knew him to be at fault during the entire campaign. For his splendid work in that six weeks of fighting and marching he was made a brigadier general of Volunteers. When his foot troops were worn out and succeeded by others he became my chief of staff, and finally, on my promotion, succeeded me in command of northern Luzon. He was a grand example for younger officers in unselfish devotion to duty."

#### FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Feb. 23, 1910.

This month's calendar has been full of celebrations, Washington and Lincoln holidays being enjoyed, and Saint Valentine's day was also of importance, as on the 14th the penetrating power of the twelve-inch guns was tested on massive concrete targets in the presence of some fifty or more Army officers from Washington, Virginia and many of the neighboring posts in New York Harbor. Among the guests were Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Arthur Murray and William L. Marshall. A buffet luncheon was given in their honor at the Brick House in the Ordnance Proving Ground.

A charming event was the garrison bridge party given by the officers and their wives on the evening of the 4th at the gymnasium, which was tastefully decorated. The "dummies" at the card tables when interest lagged found consolation at an attractive punch bowl, and a delicious supper was served. The several pretty prizes, which, by the way, were very useful ones, were won by Colonel Birnie and Captain Waller, of the Ordnance garrison; Mrs. Trotter, of Fort Hancock; Mrs. James Moss, of New York, and Mrs. Walter Howe. The weekly matinee boat gives us all an opportunity for one good, long day in New York city, and as many "passes" as possible are allowed for the trip. A large theater party last Wednesday included Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Capt. and Mrs. Trotter, Capt. and Mrs. Greig, Capt. and Mrs. Wyllie, Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Bootes. Mrs. Shaw, of Boston,

is visiting her brother, Chaplain Headley. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Merriam entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club, the prize for the highest score being won by Mrs. Dowd and a pretty guest prize by Mrs. James Bootes.

Major Irving W. Rand has returned from Hot Springs, Ark., where he accompanied Captain Hamilton, who was ordered there for treatment. Mrs. Waller, wife of Capt. Carr W. Waller, of the Ordnance garrison, entertained the ladies at bridge on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Wyllie won a pretty centerpiece. Mrs. Alden Trotter entertained the Ladies' Luncheon Club on Thursday, the 10th, followed by bridge. The prizes were won by Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Waller. A Valentine dinner was given by Major and Mrs. I. W. Rand in compliment to their house guest, Mrs. Bootes, the decorations and service being in keeping with the sentiment of the day.

Col. John V. White is expected to arrive on Feb. 25 to assume command at Fort Hancock, following the departure of General Howe on the 16th for Governors Island. The garrison anticipates the coming of Colonel White and his family with a great deal of pleasure. Lieut. Warren E. Kershner and Mrs. Kershner leave on Thursday for the Philippine Islands. Miss Wyllie has returned to Brooklyn after a few days' visit with Capt. and Mrs. Wyllie.

#### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 21, 1910.

The drill and tea given on Friday by the Army and Navy Relief Society was a great success and the proceeds satisfactory. The President and Mrs. Taft, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson and others of note occupied seats in the box reserved for the commanding officer of Fort Myer. All were very enthusiastic and the President applauded vigorously. If a successful occasion be rated by the number present, the tea after the drill, given at General Bell's quarters, was above the average, as there was barely standing room. Mrs. Garrard and Mrs. Langfitt, wife of Lieut. Col. W. Langfitt, of the Washington Barracks, presided at the tea tables, assisted by Mrs. Treat, wife of Lieut. Col. G. G. Treat, F.A., and Mrs. Swift, wife of Major Eben Swift, Gen. Staff, and a dozen charming young Army and Navy girls.

The officers who are in the class in equitation have so far advanced that they will begin to play polo as soon as the weather is favorable. Orders were received directing the squadron of the 15th Cavalry to act as escort to the remains of the late Señor Nabuco to Brazil. Owing, however, to the non-arrival of one of the ships composing the escort the event has been postponed.

Mrs. Ridgway, mother of Mrs. White, is visiting her daughter and will remain for some time. Lieutenant Howze, accompanied them have returned to the post, having been unable to find a sufficient number of horses for the ride. The veterinarian Williams and the detachment of men who accompany troops, Captain Moses, who has been indisposed for some days, is able to be about again. Captain Newbill has arrived and has taken up the duties of adjutant of the battalion of the 3d Field Artillery. Capt. and Mrs. White, 15th Cav., left on Wednesday for Atlantic City, where they will remain for a week. Miss Elizabeth Brander, sister of Captain Brander, has arrived to remain for some weeks. Young Master Tremaine, who has been visiting his grandparents at Dover, Delaware, has returned to the post.

The funeral of Major Foster, Phil. Scouts, took place to-day with full military honors. Captain Newbill, 3d F.A., has gone into the quarters recently vacated by Lieutenant Hammond. Capt. and Mrs. Smith entertained Lieut. and Mrs. McNeill at dinner on Thursday.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 21, 1910.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan gave a farewell tea to Miss Miriam Clark, as she is to leave the end of the week for her home in San Antonio, Tex., where her father, Lieut. Col. C. H. Clark, is in command of the arsenal. Her wedding to Lieut. J. E. Chaney, 9th Inf., will take place a week after her return. Her sister, Mrs. Sloan, will accompany her and take charge of the arrangements for the wedding and reception. The Reverend Doctor Treschon has been kind enough to give up Thursday evening of each week to hold service for the Episcopalians at this post and any others who would like to attend during the Lenten season.

Miss Carrie McMahon gave a beautiful card party on Monday evening, St. Valentine's night. The tally cards were heart-shaped, with cupid. The game was six-handed euchre, about thirty persons playing. The prizes were exquisite, won by Miss Garrard, a silver photograph frame; Miss Miriam Clark, a pin, with amethyst center; Miss Fickland, a sewing basket; Captain McNair, a coaster for a decanter; Lieutenant Parker, a Thermos bottle, and Lieutenant Williams, a whisk broom in a stirrup. The supper was delicious and all went home feeling it was one of the delightful card parties given at Fort Riley. Mrs. Booth, wife of Captain Booth, 7th Cav., had the Euchre Club meet at her quarters. Mrs. Arnold, mother of Captain Arnold, won first prize and Mrs. Hoyle second. The Wednesday Bridge Club also met at Captain Booth's quarters. Mrs. Guilfoyle and Captain Craig belong to the prize winners.

Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree, 9th Cav., reported here last week to complete his course in the Mounted Service School. Thursday evening the Artillery bachelors gave a tally-ho party out to the bungalow, where big log fires were burning, and a fine Welsh rabbit awaited them. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle chaperoned the party. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a delightful dinner to the Misses Hoyle, Lieutenants Wood and Higley on Wednesday evening. "Polly" the Circus came to Junction City on Thursday evening, and it was one of the best plays of the season. The boxes and all seats were filled. Those giving box parties were Lieutenants Poillon, Nicholson, Boyd and Martin. After the play suppers were given by Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Montgomery and Mrs. Hoyle. Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle gave a very delightful afternoon reception to the Misses Garrard. A very large number of young people attended. Miss Ward served chocolate and Mrs. Hoyle (née Miss Guilfoyle) served café frappé. The table decorations were all in red. The 7th Cavalry orchestra played and added greatly to the pleasure of all.

Mr. Rainsford, owner of the Diamond Ranch in Wyoming, has been a guest for some days of Captain Short. He is very much interested in the Mounted Service School, as quite a number of his fine colts were purchased by Captain Short. He was delighted beyond words at the wonderful improvement made in them by Captain Short's care and training. It is understood that the 6th Field Artillery have ordered ten colts, to be sent them this spring for polo work.

Mrs. Craig, wife of Capt. D. F. Craig, has returned from a long visit to relatives in San Francisco. Captain Roberts, adjutant of the 7th Cavalry, is still confined to his bed and will probably have to remain there a couple of weeks longer.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 18, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Ordnance Department.

Major William S. Peirce, O.D., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 12, 1910, vice Lissak, retired from active service. Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, jr., deputy quartermaster general, to be A.Q.M.G., with the rank of colonel, from Feb. 17, 1910, vice Pullman, retired from active service. Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., to be deputy Q.M.G., with the rank of lieutenant colonel, from Feb. 17, 1910, vice Robinson, jr., promoted.

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, Q.M., to be Q.M., with the rank of major, from Feb. 17, 1910, vice Cruse, promoted. Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., to be first lieutenant from Feb. 16, 1910, vice 1st Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, retired from active service.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 21, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Medical Corps.

Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, M.C., to be colonel from Feb. 18, 1910, vice Havard, retired on that date. Major Euclid B. Frick, M.C., to be lieutenant colonel from Feb. 18, 1910, vice Lieut. Col. Charles Richard, promoted. Capt. Wallace DeWitt, M.C., to be major from Feb. 18, 1910, vice Frick, promoted.

Appointment in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

William Paul Lamb, of New Jersey, late first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, to be first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from Feb. 17, 1910.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 21, 1910.

Appointments in the Army.

General Officer.

Col. Frederick K. Ward to be brigadier general.

Medical Reserve Corps.

Leo Chrysostom Mudd, of Missouri, to be first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, with rank from Feb. 14, 1910.

Promotions in the Army.

Corps of Engineers.

Major Henry C. Newcomer to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. William D. Connor to be major.

First Lieut. Robert R. Ralston to be captain.

Second Lieut. Edward D. Ardery to be first lieutenant.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook to be captain.

#### THE ARMY.

S.O., FEB. 24, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Leave two months, effect April 1, is granted Capt. Craig R. Snyder.

Dental Surg. Robert T. Oliver will take station at Fort Hamilton, instead of Fort Hancock, as previously ordered. The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry O. Pillsbury, June 11, is extended one month.

First Lieut. George M. Peek is relieved from duty with the 54th Co., C.A.C., and assigned to 50th.

First Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick from treatment at hospital, Hot Springs, and will return to his proper station.

Capt. John G. Workizer will report to Walter Reed Hospital, Wash., D.C., for treatment.

The following second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed from the Army, with rank from Feb. 2, will proceed to Manila for duty, taking transport for Manila April 5: Harley Dagley, from sergeant, Co. E, 5th Inf., Bismarck, N.D.; Herbert Barker, from corporal, Co. M, 2d Inf., Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Charles H. Lantz and James H. Reynolds, jr., second lieutenants, Phil. Scouts, recently appointed with rank from Feb. 2, will take transport for Manila April 5.

Lieut. Col. William R. Abercrombie, 25th U.S. Inf., upon his own application, is retired from active service, to take effect June 16, after more than thirty-three years' service.

First Lieut. Jesse P. Truax, M.R.C., is relieved from further duty at Ford Ward; will proceed to his home. He is relieved from active duty to take effect April 5.

G.O. 24, FEB. 12, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I.—Par. 1155, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1155. Estimates of clothing will be made quarterly, as follows: On Jan. 1 for the quarter ending June 30; on April 1 for the quarter ending Sept. 30; on July 1 for the quarter ending Dec. 31; on Oct. 1 for the quarter ending March 31.

The commanding officer, prior to the rendition of these estimates, will ascertain from company and detachment commanders the probable needs of each organization of his command for the period covered by the estimates and inform the quartermaster, who will compare the estimates with the actual issues to each organization during the previous six months.

II.—Sec. 5, Par. 1220, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

5. Filipino ration. Component articles and quantities.

Component articles and quantities.	Substitutive articles and quantities.
Beef, fresh.....	12 ounces.
Flour.....	8 ounces.
Baking powder, when in field and ovens are not available.....	.32 ounce.
Rice, Filipino, No. 2.....	16 ounces.
Camotes.....	8 ounces.
Mongos.....	4 ounces.
Coffee, roasted and ground.....	.5 ounce.
Ginger root.....	5 ounces.
Sugar.....	2 ounces.
Vinegar.....	.08 gill.
Salt.....	.64 ounce.
Pepper, black.....	.02 ounce.

By order of the Secretary of War:  
J. FRANKLIN BELL, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 25, FEB. 15, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Amends organization Engineer School Detachment, Army Service Schools Detachment and Mounted Service School Detachment.

CIR. 10, FEB. 15, 1910, WAR DEPT.

Publishes the fact that the Manhattan Oil Company is included in War Department Circular of Dec. 11, 1909, among the companies named in Sec. 2 of the decree of the U.S. Circuit Court, Eastern District of Missouri, entered Nov. 20, 1909, is an Ohio corporation and not the Manhattan Oil Company incorporated in New York state in 1855.

G.O. 23, FEB. 10, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.O.M. at Parang, Mindanao, P.I., of which Col. Alfred O. Sharpe, 23d Inf., was president, and Capt. Allen J. Greer, acting judge advocate, judge advocate of the court, for the trial of Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf.

Charge I.—Violation of the 38th Article of War.

The specifications alleged that Captain Hunt, being on duty as member of a board of officers, was found drunk at Malabang, Aug. 18, 1909, and that, being a member of a G.O.M., and while sitting as a member of said court for the trial of Pvt. Robert Chadwick, Co. L, 23d U.S. Inf., was found drunk at Malabang about Aug. 20, 1909, and that while on duty as a member of the Post Exchange Council was found drunk at Malabang about Aug. 22, 1909.

Charge II.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

The specifications alleged that Captain Hunt, having voluntarily signed and forwarded, through military channels, six pledges in writing to abstain from the use of any and all intoxicating liquors for the period of ten years, did violate said pledge.

To all of which charges and specifications the accused pleaded, Not guilty.

Findings.

Of the first specification, first charge, Not guilty.

Of the second specification, first charge, Guilty.

Of the third specification, first charge, Not guilty.

Of the first charge, Guilty.

Of the first specification, second charge, Not guilty.

Of the second specification, second charge, Guilty, except the word "violates," substituting therefor the words "through



culpable misapprehension disregard." Of the excepted word, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty.

Of the third specification, second charge, Guilty, except the word "violate," substituting therefor the words "through culpable misapprehension disregard." Of the excepted word, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty.

Of the fourth specification, second charge, Guilty, except the word "violate," substituting therefor the words "through culpable misapprehension disregard." Of the excepted word, not guilty; of the substituted words, guilty.

Of the fifth specification, second charge, Not guilty. Of the sixth specification, second charge, Not guilty. Of the second charge, Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the Service. The sentence having been approved by the convening authority and the record of trial forwarded for the action of the President, under the 106th Article of War, the following are his orders thereon:

"The White House, Feb. 8, 1910.  
In the foregoing case of Capt. John E. Hunt, 25th Inf., the sentence is confirmed, but upon the recommendation of the Secretary of War is commuted to a reduction of fifty files in rank on the lineal list of captain of Infantry."  
"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

**CIR. 5, FEB. 5, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
Publishes regulations of the War Department governing the acceptance of corporate sureties on bonds required under this department, and list, corrected to present date, showing surety companies which have qualified to do business.

**CIR. 6, FEB. 8, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
Publishes letters from the Department of Commerce and Labor relating to compensation to employees for accidents, etc.

**CIR. 7, FEB. 10, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
Cir. No. 40, W.D., Sept. 6, 1904, as amended by Par. I, Cir. No. 43, W.D., Sept. 19, 1904, is further amended. It relates to officers in the Military and Telegraph System of a state or territory or the District of Columbia for the use of the Organized Militia.

**CIR. 8, FEB. 12, 1910, WAR DEPARTMENT.**  
Publishes extracts from the Philippine Tariff Act, approved Aug. 5, 1909, and information as to the customs requirements for shipment of government stores and supplies from the United States to the Philippine Islands.

**CIR. 9, FEB. 14, 1910, WAR DEPT.**  
Relates to the forwarding by the Treasurer, assistant treasurers and national bank depositaries having accounts with United States disbursing officers of monthly statements of their accounts. He states that much delay is caused when disbursing officers fail to make prompt acknowledgment of the correctness of the statements.  
Accordingly all disbursing officers in or under the War Department are instructed to promptly acknowledge the correctness of the monthly statement furnished them by the Treasurer of the United States, the assistant treasurers of the United States, or a designated national bank depositary under the provisions of the Treasury Department Circular hereinbefore referred to.

**G.O. 5, JAN. 14, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.**  
Publishes results of small-arms target practice in the department for the year 1909.

**G.O. 17, FEB. 2, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.**  
1. The Proficiency Test for all organizations in this department which are required to follow the prescribed known distance course of rifle firing, under the provisions of Chapter 2, Part VIII, Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual of 1909, will be held immediately after the completion of the range practice of each organization and on the same range.  
2. Major George W. McIver, 20th Inf., will conduct the test for all organizations stationed in the state of California.  
3. The post commanders of all specially selected field officer at each post will conduct the test for all organizations stationed in the Hawaiian Territory.  
4. All field officers of Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers, on duty with troops taking the proficiency test will be present as observers, their other duties permitting, when any of the organizations of their regiment undergo the test.  
5. The officers, designated in Par. 2 and 3 to conduct the tests, will give such instructions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of Par. 1 of this order.

**CIR. 7, FEB. 2, 1910, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.**  
In order to avoid unnecessary correspondence and the consequent delay in payment, of enlisted men returning from Alaska who are entitled to the extra pay authorized by the Act of Congress of May 11, 1903, for enlisted men of the Army serving on the Military Cable and Telegraph System of Alaska, commanding officers in Alaska are enjoined to furnish adequate data on the descriptive lists of such men returning to the U.S. that the amount due of such extra pay may be readily computed. The dates of detail and relief of the men, together with copies of orders thereof, should in all cases be furnished.

**G.O. 18, FEB. 16, 1910, DEPT. OF COLORADO.**  
The period from May 1 to Oct. 31 is announced as the period for field training for the troops of this department during the current year.  
Target practice for the season of 1910 will be held under provisions of Provisional Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909.  
The three months beginning April 1 and terminating June 30 are announced as the regular practice season for small-arms firing for the post of Fort Douglas, Utah. For all other posts the regular practice season will begin May 1 and terminate July 31.

**G.O. 13, JAN. 31, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.**  
Announces the small-arms target practice season for 1910.

**G.O. 15, FEB. 4, 1910, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.**  
The greatest care will be exercised by post commanders that members of their commands going on pass always appear dressed in a correct, neat and soldierly manner, and instructions to that end will be enforced. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men, wherever they may be, should co-operate in carrying out this order, which is so important to their welfare and that of the Service. For this purpose all are considered on duty. Offenders should be returned to stations promptly, report then being made to the proper authority. When this is not practicable, as full an identification as possible will be obtained, and submitted in order that other steps may be taken to return them to their stations.

**G.O. 19, FEB. 14, 1910, DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.**  
In view of the requirements of G.O. No. 1, W.D., Jan. 4, 1910, G.O. No. 87, Dept. of the Columbia, Sept. 7, 1909, issued previous to said order, is hereby rescinded.  
By command of Brigadier General Maus:  
HENRY C. CABELL, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

**G.O. 6, JAN. 29, 1910, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.**  
I.—The regular practice season with small arms for troops in this department for the target year 1910 will begin April 15 and end July 15, 1910.  
II.—The month of October, 1910, is designated as the supplementary practice season.  
By command of Brigadier General Hodges:  
S. D. STURGIS, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

**CIR. 1, JAN. 4, 1910, DEPT. OF THE GULF.**  
For the purpose of securing uniformity in calculating figures of merit for Coast Artillery target practice in this department the following method is prescribed for such calculations:

$$\text{For guns, } M = \frac{CH}{P}$$

Calculate the value of H, carrying the result to four deci-

mal places; multiply by the proper value of C, and divide by P, carrying result to three decimal places. Drop the third figure in the decimal, adding 1 to the second, if third is 5 or greater.

For mortars,  $M = O.H.$   
Calculate the value of H, carrying the result to five decimal places; and multiply by the proper value of C. Drop the third figure in the decimal, adding 1 to the second, if third is 5 or greater.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:  
GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., Gen. Staff, C. of S.

**CIR. 2, FEB. 15, 1910, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.**  
The Commissary General of the Army having held the case to individuals messing separately of chicken and turkey on national holidays is not practicable, the attention of all concerned is directed to the provisions of A.R. 1238 and Par. 207, Subsistence Manual, 1908, relative to savings on the ration.

Organization and detachment commanders can make an equitable distribution of savings on the ration of men messing separately, and thus provide a sufficient flexibility in the ration.

Special attention of organization and detachment commanders is directed to this point, so as to enable men messing separately to obtain full benefit of the ration.  
All men of an organization should be included on the ration return of that organization and one return should be made for all the members of the post non-commissioned staff, and one for similar detachments at a post. The savings made by such detachments should be paid to the commanding officer thereof.

By command of Major General Grant:  
STEPHEN C. MILLS, Col., Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

**G.O. 7, FEB. 12, 1910, DEPT. OF TEXAS.**  
The headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A and B, 1st Field Art., will be relieved from further duty in this department on March 1, 1910, and will proceed on the morning of that date by rail from Fort Sill, Okla., to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Manila, P.I.

**G.O. 153, DEC. 27, 1909, DEPT. OF LUZON.**  
This order publishes the proceedings of a G.O.M. at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., for the trial of 1st Lieut. John McBride, P.S.

Charge I: Absence without leave, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Charge II: Neglect of duty, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Additional Charge I: Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Additional Charge II: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Additional Charge III: Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Findings: Of Charge I, Guilty; of Charge II, Guilty; of Additional Charge I, Not guilty; of Additional Charge II, Not guilty; of Additional Charge III, Not guilty.

Sentence: To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority and to be confined to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for a period of two months.

In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. John McBride, P.S., the sentence is approved. The record shows that certain things freely admitted to the Inspector General, the investigating officer, shortly after they occurred, were qualified or denied by the accused while on the witness stand. The department commander regards this conduct as a manifestation of a standard of ethics that does not measure up to that demanded of an officer of the Army. The confinement imposed by the sentence will be duly carried into effect.

**G.O. 2, JAN. 4, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.**  
To provide for garrisoning the stations now occupied by the 14th Infantry after its departure from this department until the arrival of the organization relieving it, the following temporary changes of stations of Philippine Scout organizations are ordered:

Major Clarence M. Condon and the 22d Co., P.S., Camp Hayt, Samar, will proceed about Jan. 14, 1910, to Warwick Barracks, Cebu, for temporary station.

The 38th Co., P.S., now at Camp James, Leyte, will proceed on or about Jan. 17 to Camp Downes, Leyte, for temporary station.

Headquarters, 8th Battalion, and the 39th Co., P.S., now at Camp James, Leyte, will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for temporary station at a date to be given later.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. William H. Carter is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, and is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order. He will proceed by the first available transport sailing from Manila to San Francisco, thence to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, commanding the department, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, 11th Cav., aid, will proceed in the order named to Jackson Barracks, La., and sub-posts Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., Fort Morgan, Ala., and sub-post Fort Gaines, Ala., Fort Barrancas, Fla., and sub-posts Forts McKee and Pickens, Fla., and make the annual inspection of these posts. (Feb. 7, D.G.)

Brig. Gen. Charles Morton, commanding the department, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Otho E. Michaelis, 16th Inf., aid, will proceed to Fort Des Moines and make the annual inspection of that post. (Feb. 12, D. Mo.)

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, department commander, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d Field Art., aid, will proceed on Feb. 13 to Fort Sill, Okla., for the purpose of making the annual inspection of that post and the troops about to depart therefrom for the Philippines. (Feb. 12, D.T.)

Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, Iloilo, Panay, will proceed to Cebu, Cebu, for the purpose of looking into certain alleged conditions reported as existing on the Island of Cebu. (Jan. 12, D. Vis.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. G. B. DAVIS, J.A.G.

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Fred E. Buchan, A.J.A., Omaha, Neb. (Feb. 7, D. Mo.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

The retirement of Col. John W. Pullman, A.Q.M.G., from active service on Feb. 17, 1910, is announced. Colonel Pullman will proceed to his home. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest H. Klieforth, recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Miley, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Major George C. Bailey, Q.M., C.Q.M. of the department, will proceed to the following-named posts and such sub-posts as may be necessary, in the order named, for the purpose of making an inspection covering the condition, operation and efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department, generally, thereat: Jackson Barracks, La., Fort Morgan, Ala., Fort Barrancas, Fla. (Feb. 5, D.G.)

Capt. A. G. Lott, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M. Department, to date from March 21, and is assigned to the 7th Cavalry.

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Q.M., having reported, is assigned to duty as Q.M. at Honolulu, during the temporary absence of Capt. Moor N. Falls, Q.M. (Feb. 10, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. Frederick Von Schrader, D.Q.M.G., C.Q.M. of the department, will proceed to Honolulu on the transport Crook, to sail from San Francisco Feb. 19, to make an inspection of the condition, operation and efficiency of the Quartermaster's department at the following-named posts in the Hawaiian Islands: Schofield Barracks, Forts Shafter, Ruger and De Russy, and the Quartermaster's depot in Honolulu. Lieut. Col. Robert E. Stevens, D.Q.M.G., will take charge of that office during the former's absence. (Feb. 16, D. Cal.)

Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, jr., deputy Q.M.G., will

proceed to Grand Rapids, Mich., for the purpose of making an investigation in connection with the manufacture of heavy furniture. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Monroe T. Simpson to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. Fred Stanger, who will be sent to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 9, D. Min.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE.

Capt. Salmon F. Dutton, commissary, upon arrival at San Francisco will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty as chief commissary of that department, relieving Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, C.S., who will proceed to New York city, for duty, as an assistant in his office. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Herman E. Albert, upon completion of the course of instruction at the Middlebury Oven Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill., will be relieved from further duty in the office of the purchasing commissary, that city, and sent to Fort Riley for the purpose of taking a course in the School for Bakers and Cooks. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles V. Buren (appointed Feb. 18, 1910, from commissary sergeant, 28th Inf.), now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

The retirement of Col. Valery Havard, M.C., from active service on Feb. 18, 1910, is announced. Colonel Havard will proceed to his home. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Frank T. Woodbury, M.C., is extended one month. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about Feb. 20, 1910, is granted Capt. Allie W. Williams, M.C. (Feb. 17, D.E.)

Major William M. Purviance, M.C., is relieved from further duty in the Department of Mindanao, and will proceed to Manila for duty. (Jan. 3, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, about Feb. 25, 1910, is granted Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Major Champe C. McCulloch, jr., M.C., is relieved from further duty at the Division Hospital, Manila, and will proceed by the first available transportation to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Capt. William P. Banta, M.C., is assigned to temporary duty in command of Co. A, Hospital Corps, during the absence on leave of Capt. Edward M. Talbot, M.C., upon the departure of 1st Lieut. Charles E. Doerr, M.C., from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., relieved. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Riley, Kas., vice Major Joseph H. Ford, M.C., relieved. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Upon the abandonment of Balamban, Cebu, the following-named medical officer and members of the Hospital Corps, reporting upon arrival to the respective commanding officers for duty: 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Parce, M.C., to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, accompanying the 50th Co. Phil. Scouts, to Iloilo, Panay, en route; Sergt. 1st Class Patrick J. Maloney, to Tagabiran, Samar; Sergt. Moses Montgomery, to Camp Jossman, Guimaras. (Dec. 31, D.V.)

First Lieut. John B. H. Waring, M.C., having reported at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, is assigned to duty at that post. (Dec. 15, D. Min.)

First Lieut. Donald P. McCord, M.R.C., Malabang, Mindanao, will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for treatment. (Dec. 15, D. Min.)

First Lieut. H. Newton Kierulff, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Ward, Wash., for temporary duty. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

#### MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Robert H. Heterick, M.R.C., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., is granted leave for fifteen days, about Feb. 10, 1910. (Feb. 7, D.G.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his reporting for duty at Fort Rodman, Mass., is granted 1st Lieut. Michael E. Hughes, M.R.C. (Feb. 17, D.E.)

First Lieut. Rhodie W. Browne, M.R.C., Fort Monroe, Va., will accompany the 13th Co. C.A.C., to San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival at San Francisco Lieutenant Browne will comply with the provisions of Par. 16, S.O. No. 300, W.D., Dec. 27, 1909. (Feb. 18, D.E.)

#### CONTRACT DENTAL SURGEONS.

Contract Dental Surg. John A. McAllister, jr., from temporary duty at Malabang, to Post of Parang, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 20, D. Min.)

#### DENTAL SURGEONS.

Dental Surg. Raymond E. Ingalls, upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

#### HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Ernest C. A. Barber, H.C., Key West Barracks, Fla., on or before expiration of furlough this day authorized, will be sent on the first available transport to Manila, P.I. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harry N. Fuller, H.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent at once to the recruit depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for instruction in photography. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, Sergt. 1st Class William E. Whelan, H.C., is relieved from temporary duty as special sanitary inspector, Municipality of Mindanao, effective Nov. 30, 1909. (Feb. 15, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph G. McWilliams, H.C., from duty at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Puerto Princesa, Palawan, for duty. (Dec. 7, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herman J. Weber, H.C., will be sent to Cotabato, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 7, D. Min.)

Sergt. 1st Class Reuben D. Robertson, H.C., will be sent by first available transportation to Parang, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Sergt. 1st Class Daniel W. Robinson, who will be sent to Camp Keithley, Mindanao, for duty. (Dec. 7, D. Min.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Major Morris K. Barroll, paymaster, having reported his arrival Feb. 6, 1910, at Cheyenne, Wyo., is assigned to duty and station at that city. (Feb. 8, D. Mo.)

Capt. Robert E. Frith, paymaster, from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

Major William B. Rochester, jr., paymaster, having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief paymaster, Dept. of the East, with station in New York, N.Y. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

Major Beecher B. Ray, paymaster, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the chief paymaster at San Francisco. (Feb. 12, D. Cal.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. L. MARSHALL, C.E.

Leave for one month, about March 8, 1910, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Col. Orin B. Mitcham, O.D., will proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., on business pertaining to the inspection of Battery B, F.A., N.G. of Pennsylvania. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Major John H. Rice, O.D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to the test of material manufactured by the Ordnance Department. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles B. Wheeler, O.D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, S.H., N.J., on business pertaining to the test of ordnance material. (Feb. 23, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. John E. Barnes, who arrived in this division Jan. 3, 1910, will report at Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, for duty, relieving Ord. Sergt. Peter McCown, who will then be sent to the United States. (Jan. 5, Phil. D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, S.C.S.O.

First Lieut. Ferdinand W. Fonda, S.C., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 17, W.D.)



The following promotions in the Signal Corps, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are announced:

To be sergeants: Corps. Edward E. Shenberg, Willie Murphy and Nicholas J. Geoghegan, to date Feb. 16, 1910.

To be corporals: 1st Class Pvs. Olie Saunders, Ernest Cote, Clarence Sullivan, William C. Thompson and Cook Thomas J. DeVane, to date Feb. 16, 1910.

Announcement is made of the following promotions by the Chief Signal Officer, Philippines Division:

To be first-class sergeants: Sergts. Allen J. Coughenour and William H. Baggett (having qualified by examination), to date Dec. 1, 1909.

To be sergeants: Corps. Arthur L. Bruhl and Horace E. Hull, to date Dec. 1, 1909.

To be corporals: 1st Class Pvs. Charles J. C. Schou and Bert King, to date Dec. 1, 1909.

To be corporals: 1st Class Pvt. Isaac Post, to date Jan. 1, 1910.

## CAVALRY.

## 1ST CAVALRY—COL. E. J. McCLENNAND.

Leave for three months and fifteen days, about April 14, 1910, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Douglas McCaskey, 1st Cav., and he is authorized to go beyond the sea. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

## 6TH CAVALRY—COL. A. RODGERS.

The leave granted Capt. James A. Cole, 6th Cav., is extended twenty days. (Feb. 12, D. Mo.)

## 7TH CAVALRY—COL. —

Capt. Ralph Harrison, 7th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, March 21, 1910, vice Capt. Abraham G. Lott, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department and is assigned to the 7th Cavalry, to take effect that date. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

## 9TH CAVALRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank K. Chapin, 9th Cav., is extended one month. (Feb. 10, D. Mo.)

## 12TH CAVALRY—COL. G. A. DODD.

Capt. Samuel D. Roekenbach, 12th Cav., is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division and will proceed to San Francisco and thence to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and report to the C.O., 11th Cav., for duty. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

## 13TH CAVALRY—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Second Lieut. Eugene V. Armstrong, 13th Cav., having reported from sick in Division Hospital, will proceed to his proper station, Camp McGrath, Batangas. (Dec. 18, D. Luzon.)

## 15TH CAVALRY—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for one month, about Feb. 15, 1910, is granted Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 15th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Feb. 7, D. Mo.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## 2D FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. S. W. TAYLOR.

Upon arrival of the 2d Cavalry at Sugar Barracks, Jolo, Vatu, Frederick Foster, 2d F.A., will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty with the 2d Battalion, 2d F.A. (Dec. 28, Phil. D.)

Upon request of the Governor, Moro Province, 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Barnes, 2d Field Art., is, with his consent, detailed as Municipal President of Jolo, Jolo, effective Nov. 27, 1909. (Dec. 2, D. Min.)

## 3D FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. L. NILES.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, 3d Field Art., is detailed for duty in connection with the preparation of the progressive military map of the U.S. and assigned to Floresville, Tex., for temporary station. (Feb. 14, D.T.)

## 5TH FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. E. T. BROWN.

Leave for three months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 1st Lieut. Roy B. Staver, 5th F.A., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about March 15, 1910. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

## 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY—COL. M. M. MACOMB.

Major John E. McMahon, 6th F.A., Fort Riley, Kas., will proceed at the proper time to Topeka, Kas., and inspect on April 25, 1910, headquarters, Battery A, F.A., of the Militia of Kansas. (Feb. 9, D. Mo.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY. The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered:

First Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick from the 50th Co. to the 54th Co.

First Lieut. Lucian D. Booth from the 54th Co. to the 50th Co.

Each of the officers named will proceed to join the company to which he is transferred. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. John C. Gilmore, jr., C.A.C., is extended one month. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Jairus A. Moore, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

First Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 160th Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the commanding officer, Artillery District of the Columbia, for assignment to duty on his staff. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C., upon his relief from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will proceed to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for the purpose of settling his property accountability, and upon the completion of this duty will join the 16th Co., C.A.C., as directed. Feb. 12, 1910. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. Harry J. Watson, C.A.C. (Feb. 23, D.E.)

Leave for twenty-five days is granted Capt. Stanley S. Ross, C.A.C., upon his relief from duty at Fort Williams, Me. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

Sick leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. William P. Pence, C.A.C. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 1ST INFANTRY—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIEGLE.

Sergt. Sylvester S. Craig, Co. H, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Leave for one month and twenty-two days is granted 1st Lieut. Elliot Caziare, 1st Inf., Vancouver Barracks. (Feb. 16, D. Columbia.)

## 2D INFANTRY—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco General Hospital for treatment. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

## 4TH INFANTRY—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted 2d Lieut. Augustine A. Hofmann, 4th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about May 15, 1910. (Jan. 6, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months on account of exceptional circumstances, with permission to visit the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. John P. Bubb, 4th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about March 15, 1910. (Dec. 24, Phil. D.)

Leave for four months, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. John H. Hughes, 4th Inf., and he is authorized to leave the division about May 15, 1910. (Dec. 24, Phil. D.)

## 5TH INFANTRY—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. William S. Sinclair, 5th Inf., about April 1, 1910. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

## 12TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Second Lieut. Frederick C. Phelps, 12th Inf., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty. (Jan. 6, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Samuel V. Ham, 12th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (Feb. 28, W.D.)

First Sergt. Mathew Doyle, Co. D, 12th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

## 15TH INFANTRY—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Alva Lee, 15th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah, will proceed to Denver, Colo., in sufficient time to report at ten o'clock a.m., Feb. 28, 1910, to Capt. E. A. Kreger, acting judge advocate, to undergo the examination prescribed. (Feb. 16, D. Colo.)

## 17TH INFANTRY—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Lieut. Col. Colville P. Terrett, 17th Inf., will proceed to Tampa, Fla., to complete the arrangements for the encampment of the U.S. troops at that place during the celebration commemorative of the commencement of work on the Panama Canal, Feb. 12 to 26, 1910. Lieutenant Colonel Terrett is assigned to the command of all U.S. troops ordered to participate in the celebration and will arrange for such exercises as the troops are to have in connection therewith. (Feb. 7, D.G.)

## 18TH INFANTRY—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for twenty days, effective Feb. 12, is granted 1st Lieut. W. E. Gunster, 18th Inf., Whipple Barracks, Ariz. (Feb. 12, D. Colo.)

Leave for two months, upon his promotion to the grade of major, is granted Capt. George W. Martin, 18th Inf. (Feb. 17, W.D.)

## 19TH INFANTRY—COL. —

Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Feb. 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Frank W. Dawson, 19th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, adjutant general, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (Feb. 23, W.D.)

## 20TH INFANTRY—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit China, Siberia and Japan, is granted Capt. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., effective on or about May 1, 1910. (Jan. 6, Phil. D.)

Comd. Sergt. Michael O'Leary, 20th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

Major John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., is detailed for duty as instructor for the school for officers of the Wisconsin National Guard, to be held at the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Camp Douglas, Wis., May 25 and 26, 1910. (Feb. 18, W.D.)

## 21ST INFANTRY—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, 21st Inf., was on Jan. 6 relieved as quartermaster of the Regiment and Capt. Lucius C. Bennett, 21st Inf., is appointed Q.M.

Capt. Robert W. Rose, 21st Inf., was on Jan. 7 transferred from Company I to D.

Capt. Ralph H. Van Deman, 21st Inf., was on Jan. 7 transferred from Company D to G.

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, unassigned, 21st Inf., was on Jan. 7 assigned to Company I.

## 22D INFANTRY—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

First Sergt. Andrew Hain, Co. F, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

## 24TH INFANTRY—COL. W. PAULDING.

First Sergt. William McCabe, Co. E, 24th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf., will proceed to and take station at Watstown, N.Y., for the purpose of conferring and co-operating with the local attorney in the acquirement of certain land at Pine Plains, N.Y. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

## 25TH INFANTRY—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for four months is granted Lieut. Col. William R. Abernethy, 25th Inf., Fort George Wright, Washington. (Feb. 15, D. Columbia.)

## 28TH INFANTRY—COL. R. K. EVANS.

Corpl. Archibald D. Cowley, Co. M, 28th Inf., having been recommended for promotion into the Army, will report in person on March 3, 1910, to Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., president of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Snelling, Minn., for examination. (Feb. 17, D.D.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Theodore E. Atkinson, P.S., recently appointed, will join the station to which he may be assigned. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

Capt. Charles Famel, P.S. (recently promoted from first lieutenant, P.S.), is assigned to the 50th Co., P.S. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

Capt. Edward Bennett, P.S. (recently promoted from first lieutenant, P.S.), is assigned to the 48th Co., P.S. He will join his company and station. (Jan. 4, Phil. D.)

Leave for three months, with permission to visit the U.S. and apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Wright, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the division on or about March 15, 1910. (Jan. 3, Phil. D.)

The following assignments of officers of P.S., recently appointed, are made: 2d Lieuts. James H. Tierney to 2d Co., Theodore E. Atkinson to 17th Co., Frederick H. Mann to 20th Co. and Edwin L. Zinn to 4th Co. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Bert E. Nickerson, 4th Co., P.S., is transferred to the unassigned list, with a view to his appointment as quartermaster and commissary of the 12th Battalion. He will remain on duty at Puerto Princessa. (Jan. 7, Phil. D.)

Major Alvered Van P. Anderson, P.S., having reported, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, and assume command of that station and the 7th Battalion, P.S. (Jan. 3, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Julian F. Humphrey, P.S., having reported at these headquarters from sick in Division Hospital, will return to his proper station, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (Dec. 31, D. Luzon.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect March 21, 1910:

Capt. Abraham G. Lott is transferred from the 7th Cavalry to the 6th Cavalry.

Capt. Evan H. Humphrey is transferred from the 6th Cavalry to the 7th Cavalry.

Capt. Lott will retain his present station until further orders. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander.

Captain Humphrey will be assigned to a troop by the C.O., 7th Cav. He will remain on his present duties until July 31, 1910, when he will stand relieved from duty in the Quartermaster's Department, and will then join the troop to which he may be assigned. (Feb. 19, W.D.)

## MILITIA INSPECTIONS.

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of certain organizations of the Militia of Vermont for 1910 is announced as follows: 1st Lieut. Charles L. Willard, Signal Corps Co. A, Signal Corps April 12, 1910; Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C.—Hospital Corps, March 28, 1910. (Feb. 14, D.E.)

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of certain organizations of the Militia of Massachusetts for 1910 is announced as follows: Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf.—Co. A, 6th Inf., Feb. 28, 1910; Capt. William H. Burt, Pay Dept.—the Pay Department, Feb. 28, 1910. (Feb. 16, D.E.)

The following officers are assigned to duty of making the annual inspections of the Militia of Missouri, viz.: Lieut. Col. William A. Glassford, S.C., Omaha, Neb., to inspect the Signal Corps; Major Louis T. Hess, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, to inspect the Medical Department; Major John E. McMahon, 6th F.A., Fort Riley, Kas., to inspect the Field Artillery; Major James H. McKe, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to inspect the 1st and 8d and 6th (less Cos. A and E) Regiments of Infantry; Capt. William M. Fassett, 13th Inf., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to inspect the 2d, 4th and Cos. A and E, 6th Regiments of Infantry. (Feb. 7, D. Mo.)

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of the following organizations of Militia, of New Hampshire, for 1910, is announced as follows: Major Samuel

Reber, Signal Corps—Signal Corps, March 8, 1910; Capt. James D. Heysinger, M.C.—Hospital Corps, March 2 and 4, 1910. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

The assignment of officers as inspectors for the annual inspection of certain organizations of the Militia of Virginia for 1910 is announced as follows: Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, 4th Field Art.—Headquarters, 1st Battalion, and Batteries A, B and C, 1st Field Art., March 31, April 4 and 5, 1910. Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C.—1st, 2d and 3d Companies, C.A.C., April 6 and 8, 1910. Major Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C.—Office of Deputy Surgeon General, the Medical Department, and Hospital Corps, March 7 and 30, April 1 and 15, 1910. Captain Franklin S. Hutton, 12th Inf.—General and Brigade Headquarters; headquarters, F.S. and N.C.S., three battalions, band and eleven companies, 1st Inf.; headquarters, F.S. and N.C.S., two battalions and eight companies, 2d Inf.; headquarters, F.S. and N.C.S., three battalions, band and eight companies, 4th Inf.; headquarters, F.S. and N.C.S., band and three companies, Richmond Light Infantry, Blues, Battalion, March 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30 and 31, April 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 15, 1910. (Feb. 19, D.E.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., Major Paul O. Hutton, Capt. George O. Cress, 4th Cav., Capt. Englebert G. Owenshine, 28th Inf., 1st Lieut. Herbert I. Harris, M.R.C., will convene at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 8, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such soldiers as shall be ordered before it, with a view to determine their eligibility for the final examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army. First Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 28th Inf., is detailed as recorder of the board. (Feb. 17, D.D.)

A board of officers, to consist of Major Frederick S. Foltz, 15th Cav., Capt. Tiemann N. Horn, 3d F.A., Capt. John H. Allen, M.C., Capt. Howard H. Bailey, M.C., 1st Lieut. Vincent M. Elmore, 5th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Myer, Va., March 1, 1910, for the preliminary examination of such enlisted men as may be ordered before it, to determine their eligibility for the final competitive examination for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry. (Feb. 17, D.E.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

Second Lieut. Edward A. Keyes, 6th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 1, 1910, assigned to 12th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Alvin K. Baskette, 3d Inf., promoted to captain, rank Feb. 2, 1910, assigned to 9th Infantry.

Second Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th Inf., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Feb. 2, 1910, assigned to 3d Inf.

Lieutenant Keyes will proceed to San Francisco for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations, and will proceed on such transport to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. Captain Baskette upon expiration of his present leave will join the 9th Infantry at San Francisco, and proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. Lieutenant Upham upon expiration of the leave granted him will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty pending the sailing of the transport upon which he may secure accommodations, and will proceed to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (Feb. 21, W.D.)

## PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

## From San Francisco, Cal.:

Transport.	Leave	Due at Honolulu	Due at Guam	Due at Manila	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan .. Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 27	Mar. 5	10	
Logan ... Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 27	Apr. 2	13	
Sheridan ... Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 27	May 3	12	
Sheridan ... May 5	May 13	May 27	Jun. 2	13	
Logan ... Jun. 5	Jun. 13	Jun. 27	Jul. 3	12	
Sheridan ... Jul. 5	Jul. 13	Jul. 27	Aug. 2	13	
Logan ... Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13	
Sheridan ... Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	12	
Sheridan ... Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13	
Sheridan ... Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	13	
Logan ... Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2, 1911	13	

## From Manila, P.I.:

Transport.	Leave	Due at Nagasaki	Due at Honolulu	Due at S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Logan ... Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	20	
Thomas ... Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 16	22	
Sheridan ... Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	23	
Logan ... Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 6	May 14	22	
Sheridan ... May 15	May 20	Jun. 5	Jun. 13	22	
Sheridan ... Jun. 15	Jun. 20	Jul. 6	Jul. 14	22	
Logan ... July 15	July 20	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	23	
Sheridan ... Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	23	
Sheridan ... Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	22	
Logan ... Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	22	
Sheridan ... Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 6	Dec. 14	23	
Sheridan ... Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 13, 1911	22	

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

## ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—Left San Francisco Feb. 19 for Manila.

DIX—Arrived at Manila Jan. 17.

INGALLS—At Newport News.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford. At Newport News, Va.

LOGAN—Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 12. Sails for Manila March 5.

McLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left Honolulu Feb. 14 for Manila.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Feb. 5.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left Nagasaki Feb. 22 for Honolulu.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

## CABLE SHIPS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. W. C. Jones, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle.

CUBIS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.

LISCUM—In Philippine waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Ad dress New York city.

## MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detachment of 60



"IT'S EFFERVESCENT" AND SUCH AN EASY



CORRECTOR OF

## Constipation and Biliousness.

A favorite with two generations of users.  
"Tastes Like Soda Water."

At Druggists everywhere, at Post Exchange Store or by mail from

THE TARRANT CO., 164-166 Chambers St., NEW YORK

F. W. DEVOE & C. T. RAYNOLDS CO.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Catalogues of our various departments on request.  
NEW YORK—101 Fulton St. CHICAGO—176 Randolph St.

SANDFORD & SANDFORD, MERCHANT TAILORS  
AND IMPORTERS  
176 FIFTH AVENUE, Bet. 22d & 23d Sts., NEW YORK

## FINANCIAL ACCOMMODATIONS

On short notice to Army Officers  
anywhere, active or retired.  
Call or write for full particulars.

LOUIS SILVERMAN  
PRIVATE BANKER. Established 1882.

140 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba  
MAJOR-GENERAL SAM'L. S. SUMNER, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago on July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who worthily participated in that campaign are eligible to membership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership \$35.00. No initiation fee. Send for application blank to assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Major S. E. SMILEY, Star Building, Washington, D.C.

### Officers of the Services

desirous of investing in a safe business with guaranteed returns of 2½% quarterly will be furnished with data, including references from Army investors on application. American Funding Corporation, Washington, D.C.

MILITARY GOODS FROM GOVERNMENT AUCTION, 260 page 1907 catalog, with 1908 supplement, illustrated, net prices, 15c. stamps. FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N.Y.

HENRY K. COALE, MESS CHESTS and Camp Supplies. Illustrated list on request. 136 Washington St., Chicago.

LIEUT. JAMES HAMILTON, U.S.A. (Retd.), Counsellor at Law. Washington Office:—Loan and Trust Bldg. New York City Office:—31 Nassau St.

WANTED: RETIRED NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER as assistant to Professor of Military Science and Tactics. \$50.00 per month. Give references and address Lieutenant Ira F. Fravel, A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

THE MARYLAND CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL  
1319 LINDEN AVE. BALTIMORE, MD.

Courses for West Point and Annapolis, for 2d Lieutenant in Army and Marine Corps, for Assistant Paymaster in Navy, for Cadet in Revenue Cutter Service. Instruction by correspondence or in class. Send for circulars.

### "Army and Navy Preparatory School"

Prepares young men for admission to the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, all the Principal Colleges and Universities and for direct Commissions in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. For further information address E. Swavely, Principal, 4101 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.

Naturally enough, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, U.S.N., who commands the Mare Island Navy Yard, does not take kindly to the criticism by the Engineer-in-Chief upon the work done at that yard under the Newberry system. He has protested in no uncertain terms, in a letter to the Navy Department, against the allegations of extravagance and incompetency in the management of the naval constructor at Mare Island. The allegations were submitted to the officers at Mare Island for reply, that Chief Constructor Capps might use the information in contradicting the statement of the Engineer-in-Chief. The differences of opinion as to the relative merits of the Newberry and Meyer systems of reorganization appear to have created some friction at the Mare Island Yard, the nature of which is indicated by the conflicting statements concerning the work there made in the hearings before the Naval Committee of the House by the Chief Constructor of the Navy and the Engineer-in-Chief.

Officers of the Staff Corps of the Navy are in hopes that the Comptroller will overrule the decision of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy Department to the effect that naval staff officers who are promoted with their "running mates" of the line do not receive the increased pay until the promotion is confirmed by the Senate. Hitherto the increase of pay due to promotion has begun with the date when the line officer was promoted. The decision of the Auditor, if it stands, will deprive some officers of their increased pay for several months, as their promotion may come during the recess of the Senate.

## Jacob Reed's Sons

FOUNDED 1824 by JACOB REED

1424-1426 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia



Manufacturers  
of High Grade

## Uniforms and Accoutrements

for officers of the Army.  
Navy and Marine Corps.  
Army Officers' service

uniforms a special feature.

Samples sent on request.

GEORGE A. KING  
WILLIAM B. KING

ARCHIBALD KING  
WILLIAM E. HARVEY

## KING & KING

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW

728 SEVENTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Attorneys before the Court of Claims for officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard.

## HOE & JUDD—INSURANCE

Special Life and Accident Policies for Army and Navy Officers.

43 Cedar St., New York

## H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO.

operates its own factory and makes fine shirts at moderate prices. Samples sent on request.

1147 Broadway, New York

## ARMY & NAVY ACADEMY WASHINGTON, D.C.

Remarkable Success in all Recent Exams.

SPECIAL COACHING for the following Exams:—

WEST POINT and ANNAPOLIS entrance,  
ARMY and MARINE CORPS, 2d Lieutenant,  
NAVY PAY CORPS, Assistant Paymaster,  
REVENUE CUTTER CADET, and College entrance.

For particulars, address M. DOWD, Principal, 1326 Girard St.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has this week made a most important decision in regard to the travel allowance of paymaster's clerks in the Navy. Hitherto it has been the practice to allow mileage for clerks upon the completion of the work of settling accounts and being discharged from the Service. The Comptroller holds that when a clerk is discharged on the expiration of the twenty days allowed by law for settling accounts he is no longer in the Service and is not entitled to mileage, but only to actual expenses of travel.

The new general accounting system devised by Paymaster General Rogers and his alert and enterprising young men of the Navy Pay Department, a system in which Secretary Meyer took great pride and satisfaction in his hearings before the House Naval Committee, having been placed in operation this month at the New York Navy Yard, will next be introduced at the Philadelphia Yard and then probably at the Norfolk Yard, after which it will be placed in operation at the Mare Island and Puget Sound Yards.

Orders have been issued this week to place fire control towers forward on the North Carolina and Montana when these ships finally reach their home yards on the Atlantic coast late next summer. Towers are also to be put on the Idaho and Mississippi forward. These ships have towers aft. Nothing further has been heard of late from the board that is at work on the question whether these towers are worth while or not.

It is more than a foregone conclusion from reports already at hand from the School of Musketry that the number of men who will qualify this target year as marksmen and expert riflemen will be considerably reduced. The new firing regulations require a far more severe test to qualify, and in the experimental trial of them at the School of Musketry men who have heretofore had little or no trouble to make expert have failed.

Delegates to the Argentine Celebration and Pan-American Conference in July will go down on an Army transport, probably the Sumner.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—ESTABLISHED 1863. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Office, No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

## ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

ESTABLISHED 1879. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Cable address Armynavy, New York.

Entered at the New York P. O. as Second Class Matter.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1910.

### NATIONAL GUARD ON RIOT DUTY.

The rioting in Philadelphia in connection with the street car strike during the past week has again brought to the front the question of the relation of the National Guard to the civil authorities, although up to Feb. 24 no Militia troops had been called out, for the State Fencibles, which had a part in facing the early disorders, are not members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and have not been since 1900. The organization is a sort of municipal body, supported by appropriations of the City Councils and keeping quarters owned by the city. In 1900 the companies composing what had been for some years the separate battalion known as the "State Fencibles" were assigned to the 6th Regiment of Infantry, N.G.P., and the commanding officer, Major Brazer, and some of the officers and men, preferring not to be so assigned, were discharged from the National Guard and kept up the old name.

There should be one practice followed by officers of the National Guard when ordered out to suppress rioting. When properly summoned to assist the civil authorities, the commanding officers of the National Guard troops should make it plain that in the tactical direction of the soldiers and in determining the kind and extent of force to be used they must be supreme. The Military law of the state of New York is very clear on this point, the language of par. 115 reading as follows: "When an armed force is called out for the purpose of suppressing an unlawful or riotous assembly it must obey the orders in relation thereto of the civil officer calling it out and render the required aid. The orders of the civil officer may extend to the direction of the general or specific object to be accomplished and the duration of service by the active Militia, but the tactical direction of the troops and the kind and extent of force to be used and the particular means to be employed to accomplish the object specified by the civil officers are left solely to the officers of the active Militia." It would be well if every state had so clear a law upon its statute books, for there have been instances, not of remote occurrence, in which the Militia officers were not certain of the authority conferred upon them by the law. Taking one state for example, we find that the Maryland Militia law of 1908 makes no such provision as the one we have cited from the laws of New York, the scope of the civil and the military authorities in case of riot service by the troops not being defined at all. The limitations of the civil authority over troops called upon for service are succinctly set forth in a paper prepared by Col. Charles H. Luscomb, N.G.N.Y., and circulated by the National Guard Association of New York, in reference to "the relationship of the National Guard to the civil authorities in time of riot."

This paper amplifies the views often set forth in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. After pointing out that the orders which civil officials are empowered to give are general and limited to indicating the purpose of the protection, as the guarding of specially designated property, the dispersing of mobs, etc., Colonel Luscomb says: "In the midst of riot and mob violence we cannot stop to construe statutes. The military commander must not be hampered by doubts as to his authority or restrained by even a suggestion that he must defer to the untrained judgment and possible vacillation of civil officials, beset with political obligations, or fearful of consequences upon their political future." Then the paper proceeds to lay down definitions which every Guard officer should consider as axioms: "The members of the National Guard of the state of New York are not policemen; they are not armed with clubs; they are not to come into close contact with riotous persons except upon the point of the bayonet; the citizen must understand that the rifle is placed in the hands of the soldier for use."

To depart from these general principles is to weaken the moral power of the National Guard and to make it less of a force to check disorder. Now that the Guard has been made to conform to Regular Army standards and to become a reserve to the Army, it is more than ever incumbent upon the officers of state troops to understand the scope of their authority and to allow no interference with that authority by civil officials. Many years ago in New York city there was a timid mayor at a time when mobs were rioting in different parts of the city and committing many depredations. At last he called upon the 7th Regiment, but expressly stipulated that ball cartridges were not to be used. The colonel of the 7th replied that he could not think of taking his men out without the proper means of defense. Without cartridges they would be no more effective than police. The mayor gave in and the regiment turned out with cartridges. The mobs had heard of the mayor's stipulation and were making bold threats of what they would do to the soldiers. At the first point where the rioters had massed the command was given to the regiment to load. As soon as the mob saw the men biting the ends



off the cartridges it melted away. There has been no riot on Manhattan Island necessitating the presence of troops since the Orange disturbances in July, 1871, when the military escort of the paraders, after several soldiers had been killed by missiles, fired upon the mob, killing forty and wounding twice as many.

#### MILITARY TRAINING AND EDUCATION.

Taking the unassailable ground that our unpreparedness for war and the folly of it have been illustrated by our own wars, 1st Lieut. James J. Mayes, 24th U.S. Inf., has won the gold medal offered by the Military Service Institution of the United States for the best essay dealing with this question: "What military training and education should be required in educational institutions of all grades, and what legal exactions of military service on the part of the Government is wise and compatible with our institutions?" Lieutenant Mayes is so stirred by the peace faddists that he can find no proper terms with which to designate them, even after a careful perusal of the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and finally coins one of his own, calling them "murderers of soldiers." His explanation is that they fill the country into a false confidence, and when war comes the soldier is sacrificed on the altar of unpreparedness and ignorance. He insists that manly teaching is needed in the schools. "Emasculated specimens teaching children are one great source of popular indifference to military needs. Too many of those in the teaching profession in the United States are either women or men that ought to have been women. How can we expect the military spirit in men who never escape petticoat domination?" The first training of children, he holds, should be in discipline and physical development. There should be state laws requiring that all school children of both sexes be given systematic physical drill during each schoolday.

This drill should include attention to and prompt execution of orders. Some form of procedure for determining guilt and innocence and assessing punishment should be adopted by schools, the tendency of this being to develop men who could discipline themselves, but Lieutenant Mayes thinks there is much nonsense about student government, honor systems, etc., because the judgment of the schoolboy is not mature. The idea of boys taking law into their own hands is the legitimate father of mob law. Codes of schoolboys, by which it is taught that it is honorable and even heroic to shield a comrade, make more young liars than the swimming hole ever did. It is a detriment, rather than an advantage, to teach military science in schools below the college grade. The discipline should increase in exactness and severity as the boy goes from the school to the high school and academy. Graduates of the latter two schools should be prepared to make a non-com. or soldier in a short time, but they should not be taught to think they are fitted for officers. In the high school course boys should be taught to take care of themselves by courses in hygiene and first aid to the wounded, by day marches into the country and by camps. It is a great mistake to let the public form the idea that boys leaving a military academy at sixteen are fit to be officers. If war should come to-day hundreds of men thus graduated would receive commissions, although unfit to perform the duties required.

While admitting that the traditions of the American people forbid anything approaching compulsory military service, the essayist maintains that the present standing Army of the United States is far too small to meet the needs of the country, and presents the draft of a bill to provide for the establishment of a Reserve Cadet Corps of the Army. These cadets would be stationed at different institutions of learning not lower in grade than a college or university. Applicants should not be under eighteen nor over twenty-two years of age. The enlistment would be for four years. These reserve cadets would receive the pay and allowances of privates in the Army. To each institution would be paid \$100 per annum for each cadet maintained, this sum to be in lieu of all tuition fees or other charges. The whole corps would consist of not more than 20,000 men, divided into 200 companies. Each company to be commanded by a captain on the active list of the Army. The course prescribed by the Secretary of War for the reserve cadets should be designed to fit a graduate for examination as a second lieutenant of Artillery or for the consular service of the United States. All graduates of such courses would be entered on the eligible list for appointment for commission in the Volunteer forces of the United States. For five years after honorable discharge from the Cadet Corps the men would remain subject to the call of the President for active service. More than six million five hundred thousand dollars would have to be appropriated to carry the law into effect. This corps would afford the means by which many young men now unable to pay could receive proper instruction, and at the same time fit themselves militarily to serve their country.

Capt. Ralph McCoy, 5th U.S. Inf., in his silver prize medal essay on the same subject, gives an outline of an ideal system by which the Regular Army would consist of at least one hundred thousand men; the National Guard would be increased as the country grows; a national reserve would eventually comprise two hundred thousand men; the supply department of the Regular Army would receive increased facilities; all boys of high school age would receive at least a rudimentary military education in all our public and private schools; military education in our land-grant colleges would be brought to a higher state of efficiency, and other universities and

colleges would be induced to include military instruction in their curriculum; graduates of our military schools and colleges to be utilized as officers in the Regular Army, National Guard and national reserve.

Captain McCoy takes issue with ex-President Eliot, who has been quoted as saying that military drill is one of the poorest forms of bodily exercise on account of the "repression of individual freedom," and says that, in viewing a university class for the first time, a competent observer can tell at once which youths have had the advantage of several years' preparatory military training by their correct standing, walking and carriage of self-confidence. He also dissents from the views of a previous writer in the M.S.I. Journal, who held that in giving thorough military training to youths under twenty years of age boys form the idea that they are disciplined soldiers fit to hold positions of high responsibility. He thinks the good these military schools are doing is sufficient proof of their value. He approves the plan of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th U.S. Cav., which was described at some length in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 27, 1909, page 837, of giving military drills to the quarter million boys in the high schools of the country. Captain McCoy recommends the creation of a Division of Military Education in the General Staff Corps, whose duty it would be to stimulate the interest of educational institutions in military instruction. The military society of student officers, known as the "Scabbard and Blade," should receive official recognition by the Government, and at least one man a year from the society should receive a commission as second lieutenant in the Army. The constitution of a national reserve to supplement the Regular Army and the National Guard is also discussed.

The honorable mention essay on the same topic was written by Major Wilmot E. Ellis, U.S.A. Asserting that neither compulsory military education nor service can ever be popular in this country, he says that many practical objections exist to even giving military drill in high schools. To be of value such instruction must be uniform and subject to Federal supervision, which could not be satisfactorily arranged. To obtain the adoption of a general system of military education it is necessary first to arouse the interest of the educational authorities, and this can best be done by the War Department bringing the question before the National Education Association. With sufficient interest awakened, a Board of Military Education should be appointed by Federal authority to formulate a general scheme of military education and to determine the basis of Federal aid.

The true story of how Civil Engineer Peary was suddenly denied the recognition that Congress was on the point of extending to him is interesting. The terms of the measure that Senator Hale passed through the Senate, when called to the attention of the President by Secretary Meyer, received his approval. The President and the Secretary agreed that it was wise and proper that Peary should have the reward of retirement as a rear admiral for his achievement, and the Secretary, when asked the day that the Hale resolution passed the Senate, what the attitude of the Department would be toward the latter, stated these facts, and said that there would not be any opposition to what Senator Hale had proposed. This news rapidly spread through the Department that afternoon. Those opposed to the measure succeeded in persuading the Secretary to reconsider his approval of the bill. The House committee is likely to have a board, consisting of Rear Admiral Melville, Rear Admiral Schley and Major General Greely, all of whom have had distinguished Arctic service, to pass on Peary's data as a step leading to the final action by Congress in the matter of rewarding the explorer. Members of the committee will communicate with Peary to ascertain if the three experts suggested are acceptable to him. General Greely will hardly be able to serve on such a board as the committee has in mind, unless the examination is postponed for some time or he cuts short his stay in Europe. He has been abroad since last fall, and has planned to stay there until the summer. The explorer's friends on the committee believe that he will welcome an investigation, in order that there may be no technical quibble whatever as to any action taken by Congress. It occurred to the Committee on Naval Affairs that Congress has not been formally notified of Peary's discovery of the North Pole. The appointment of an investigating committee will get around this obstacle in the way of appropriate legislation.

We are informed by a despatch in the papers, dated Boston, Feb. 16, that the executive board of the National Organization of the Bluejackets' Friends adopted a resolution petitioning Congress to investigate conditions in the Navy, with especial regard to the treatment of enlisted men by their officers and to the small percentage of men that serve a second and third enlistment. The name of this organization excites pleasant suggestion. Why have the title so inclusive? The warrant officer gives orders to the petty officer, who orders those under him. Why not a National Society of Petty Officers' Friends? Why not a National Society of Warrant Officers' Friends? Why not a National Society of Seamen's (First Class) Friends, and so on through all the grades? In fact, the limit of such societies is not easy to indicate. We have met many men that have not re-enlisted, and in nearly every instance the reason given was that the person wanted a change, he had "got tired," and desired something new. The conduct of the officers

has never yet been advanced to us as a reason for not re-enlisting. But what are the friends of the enlisted men of the Army doing? Why have we not in Boston—the cradle of weird and wonderful societies—a National Society of the Doughboys' Friends, or a National Society of the Non-coms' Friends? Comparing the enlisted man of the Navy with the enlisted man of the Army, we are not able to see in the former signs of oppression and unjust discrimination which should make the organization of any society of his friends necessary. Altogether he is a very healthy, well fed and contented looking person.

A misapprehension of our remarks concerning the fortifying of the Panama Canal on the land side appears in some of the newspapers. It seems to rest on the belief that we implied the possibility of war with Mexico as a reason for these defenses. Nothing of the kind was in our mind. The mistake arises from the natural inability of our civilian friends to appreciate military values and military necessities. To fortify to the north of the Canal is not to suggest war with Mexico, nor does fortifying to the south mean that we fear hostile attack from the United States of Colombia. Eventualities are always to be considered in determining the policy of defense. This country cannot tell what Power in the future might get possession of Mexico or the United States of Colombia and from that territory launch an attack upon the Canal. A little more than a generation ago French armies were marching over the roads of Mexico, although just before that time it would have seemed as absurd to think of the French seeking possessions in that country as it would now. Army plans of defense do not take into account existing friendships and concord so much as they do possibilities. In the world of international politics the changes are too rapid to permit any nation to make preparations without a properly prophetic eye. To defend the Canal only from an attack by water would disclose a stupidity on the part of the professional soldiers entrusted with the defense of the country that would do little credit to their qualifications for that high duty.

The concrete Cavalry stable constructed this winter at Fort Myer by a new and novel method of monolithic slab making was completed, and the horses went into it on the first day of February. It is one of the finest structures of the kind at any post in the country. The method of construction was fully described in these columns at the time. A whole side of the building, 200 feet long, was made in a mold lying at an incline, and when the concrete was set the side was raised into place by means of a small six-horse gasoline engine and jack screws worked by a long shaft. Seven days were required for each side of the building, and the whole job was done within the prescribed time. The same apparatus, which is the property of the Q.M.D., is to be used to construct another large building—a quartermaster's storehouse, and, as on this job, work will proceed on two sides simultaneously. The building will be constructed in half the time required for the other. An effort is being made to see just how quickly a good permanent building can be put up. Thus far the record is very gratifying, and it seems likely that the Government will adopt cement in lieu of lumber for emergency work in future military operations. There is a decided saving in the use of the monolithic plant over the old way of putting up forms and raising the walls in place.

There is a growing inclination to believe that practically the same course that was followed as to the naval program last year will be followed again this year. Congress will probably authorize two battleships of the type of the preceding two, and it will then be left to the Department to decide whether the ships shall be like the Arkansas and Wyoming or shall carry 14-inch guns instead of 12-inch. If the decision is made in favor of the 14-inch guns it will be necessary to modify the plans somewhat, as ships of 26,000 tons cannot carry twelve 14-inch guns. The new ships would probably be designed with five turrets with two 14-inch guns in each, the turrets all being on the median line and capable of swinging all ten guns into broadside fire.

In a speech on Washington's birthday Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., told the Washington members of the D.A.R. that there is nothing like fighting as a food for a lusty young nation, and incidentally mentioned that he thinks the United States has a weak policy in regard to midsea coaling stations. He said that he feared some day the United States would feel the lack of stations in the Atlantic and Pacific. Col. G. C. Goodloe, U.S.M.C., complimented the women on their work in building the memorial hall. The music was furnished by the Rubinstein Club, with accompaniments by the Marine band and Mrs. E. Pendleton Dickinson.

The indications are that the House Naval Committee will report favorably H.R. 17759, as published in another column, by which the naval militia is to be placed in about the same relation to the Navy that the National Guard is under the Dick Act to the Army. The passage of the bill through the House, at least, is assured. Chairman Foss has taken personal interest in the measure. The committee on Feb. 25 reported favorably H.R. 89, for enlistment of the Naval Academy band, which passed both Houses of the Sixtieth Congress, and failed of signature by President Roosevelt.



## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

In the Senate on Feb. 17 S. 5851 was reported without amendment, providing that section five of the Act to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Chickamauga be amended to require that the affairs of the park shall, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War, be in charge of three commissioners, to be appointed by the Secretary of War, each of whom shall have actively participated in the battle of Chickamauga, or in one of the battles about Chattanooga; one of whom, upon designation by the Secretary of War, shall act as chairman and another as secretary of the commission. The commissioners to have an office in Chattanooga, Tenn., and to receive compensation at the rate of \$300 per month.

In a favorable report to the Senate on the bill S. 6058, making the widows' pension laws applicable to widows who married their soldier or sailor husbands subsequent to June 26, 1890, the committee say: "As the law now stands, an arbitrary date, June 27, 1890, determines the right of a widow to the benefits of the pension laws. It has been said, and probably correctly, that the object of the limitation in the Act of 1890 was to prevent marriages to old soldiers by women whose chief motive would be pensions after the death of their husbands. Whatever may have been the motive in fixing the limitation, its reasons have no application to present conditions. Many thousands of marriages of soldiers have taken place since June 27, 1890. As there was no law under which the widow who married the soldier since that date could possibly have claimed a pension, it must be assumed that all of these marriages were governed by the usual and proper matrimonial motives. There can therefore be no good reason for excluding those worthy women who have cared for and been helpmates to the soldiers since 1890. During the last Congress the Senate passed a bill to remove the restrictions as to date of marriage, but the bill failed in the House. This bill differs from the bill passed by the Senate last session, in that it provides that the widow must have been the wife of the soldier or sailor at least three years before his death and that she must have lived and cohabited with him to the date of his death."

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 142) appointing members of board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers passed the House Feb. 21, as given in our issue of Feb. 19 under "Bills Before Congress."

In the House on Feb. 17 the Senate amendment of H.R. 3037, to correct the lineal rank of Captains Sevier, Woods, Koch, Long, Jones, McIntyre and Lieutenant Furnival, U.S.A., was concurred in.

The House on Feb. 17 disagreed to the Senate amendment of H.R. 13410, amending Articles of War 122 to 124, relating to precedence of officers in joint maneuvers of the Army and the Organized Militia, and a conference committee was appointed.

Favorable report was made in the House on Feb. 22 on S.J. Res. 70, authorizing the Secretary of War to dispose of any hazing cases now pending and in which final action has not been taken, under the provisions of the amended Military Academy Regulations.

The Senate joint resolution 74, authorizing receipt for instruction at the U.S. Military Academy of Mr. Juan Torroella y Rooney, of Cuba, was on Feb. 21 favorably reported in the House.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on Feb. 17 on S. 5268, for the construction of two steam launches for the Revenue Cutter Service on Puget Sound.

In the House on Feb. 16 the bill of the Senate (5576) providing for the amending of the Military Academy Regulations, was favorably reported as passed by the Senate Feb. 15.

Favorable report was made in the House on Feb. 21 on S. 1027, which passed the Senate Feb. 18, for the reimbursement of certain sums of money to the enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts whose money, entrusted by them to Lieutenant Shea, P.S., was embezzled by that officer, the amount being \$3,600.

In the House on Feb. 22 favorable report was made on an amended bill (H.R. 14547) providing for a military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Riley, Kas. The report says: "Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley are the two greatest military posts in the United States, both of which are located in the state of Kansas, 100 miles apart. Large bodies of troops and quantities of material move each year back and forth across the country between these posts. At Fort Leavenworth are located two Federal penitentiaries, one under the control of the War Department for military prisoners and the other under the Department of Justice for other Federal prisoners. In the course of a short time the labor of all the thousands of prisoners in these institutions will no longer be needed for the work in which they are now engaged—that of constructing the new buildings of these institutions. It will then be necessary either to put these prisoners to work manufacturing articles of merchandise, which will come into conflict and competition with the product of free labor, or to put them to work upon some public enterprise. It is proposed in this bill to utilize a small portion of the surplus labor in these institutions at times when it can be spared upon the construction of this military highway between these two great military posts. The people have become so interested in the project that the farmers in many of the townships through which the proposed military road will run have held meetings and pledged themselves to furnish to the Government free of charge all of the rock necessary to be used in the construction of the road. This idea has received the approval of the then Secretary of War, of Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of the General Staff, U.S.A., and of the Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army."

Favorable report was made on Feb. 18 in the House on H.R. 20849, authorizing the President to appoint John K. Barton, now a captain on the retired list of the U.S. Navy, to be an engineer-in-chief, retired, with rank of rear admiral on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

The appropriation of \$10,000 for the building of a road from Harrisonville, N.J., to the post at Fort Mott (H.R. 1014) was discussed, but did not reach a passage.

Civil Engineer Hollyday, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department, appeared before the committee in connection with certain outstanding claims against the ship Roosevelt, in which Civil Engineer Peary made the journey north. The committee heard recently the charge that the explorer was responsible for certain unpaid bills which might constitute a lien against the ship. The Chief of the Bureau absolved Mr. Peary of any blame in the matter, saying that the contract price had been paid by the Peary Arctic Club, which now declines additional charges. It appears that the Maine shipbuilding firm,

which built the Roosevelt, lost money, and is said never to have paid for some of the material used.

## SERVICE MATTERS BEFORE CONGRESS.

With the reorganization question disposed of, the House Committee took up informally the building program for this session. No action will be taken until Secretary Meyer is heard in amplification of his recommendation for the naval program. There is now no doubt that the House Committee will report a bill authorizing the construction of two battleships. There will also be provisions for a repair ship and a large collier. Some rumblings of discontent against such a program are heard from Republicans in the committee, but it is thought that Chairman Foss can line them up in support of the program. Representative Hobson will support the Republican majority, and it is possible that he can induce some of the Democrats to vote with the Republicans. Secretary Meyer has suggested that if the unexpended balance is made available for the construction of submarine boats it will not be necessary to make an appropriation in this session's bill for that purpose. This policy of dealing with the submarine fleet has been received favorably by a number of members of the committee and may be adopted.

The following is reported to be the program for naval increase, which Secretary Meyer is expected to advocate when he appears before the Naval Committee of the House, on Saturday, Feb. 26: Two mammoth battleships of 28,000 tons each, costing \$11,000,000 each; one repair vessel two large naval colliers, five submarines, three destroyers. A majority of the committee is said to favor the above list. The committee has reached a tentative conclusion to authorize the building of 28,000-ton battleships instead of 26,000, as heretofore agreed. Some members favored 30,000-ton ships.

The repair ship will be the first of its type to be authorized by Congress. During the trip around the world a converted cruiser was used for this purpose with such success that the expenses for repairs on the fleet, outside of those that were made on the improvised repair ship, amounted to only \$2.50. With a specially constructed repair ship the fleet could be entirely independent of any local machine shops on its trips. It is proposed to build a high speed vessel which would be virtually a floating navy yard. The specifications will probably provide for at least a 20-knot ship. It will be equipped with small guns only for self-protection. In case of a battle the repair ship would be expected to get out of danger.

Chairman Steenerson, of the House Committee on Militia, on Feb. 25 issued a call for a meeting of his committee to consider some legislation by which state National Guards will be authorized to use part of the permanent appropriation under the Dick law for joint maneuvers. There is a section of the Constitution which prohibits authorization of permanent appropriations for the Regular Army, and on that account no such provision can be included in the Army Appropriation bill. Assistant Secretary of War Oliver and officers of the National Guard will appear before the Committee and make suggestions as to how the constitutional tangle may be straightened out.

By a resolution passed by the Subcommittee on Private Bills of the House Naval Committee, the Peary-Cook North Pole controversy will be opened again. The subcommittee asked the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to send to Congress all of the reports which Civil Engineer Peary has made on his North Pole expedition. Officially, Mr. Peary, when he claimed to have discovered the pole, was making a survey of the coast line of North America for the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It is only through this source, the subcommittee insists, that it can obtain any official information as to the achievements of Civil Engineer Peary. The House Naval Committee refuses, in effect, to accept the decision of the National Geographic Society. It will not take any action until it receives a report from either the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Since the introduction of the first bill in behalf of Civil Engineer Peary Congressmen have been deluged with letters either protesting against any additional honors for the North Pole discoverer or insisting upon recognition from Congress for his achievements. There is such widespread interest in the matter that the Naval Committee has decided to proceed with caution in reporting a bill. Mr. Peary has expressed himself as better pleased with H.R. 21431, a bill introduced by Representative Loud, of Michigan, than with any of the numerous other measures that have been dropped into the Congressional hopper in his behalf. This provides that the thanks of Congress be presented to "Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary and, through him, to the men who accompanied him on his last expedition in the Arctic regions for the discovery of the North Pole." By the bill the Arctic hero is made eligible to retirement immediately upon the passage of the Act, and he will receive, instead of the retired pay of his rank, an annuity of \$5,000, while the President is to present him with a gold medal.

The developments of this week indicate that there is not very much prospect of the passage of the Warner-Townsend bill, for the creation of a retired list for the surviving Volunteer Civil War officers, at this session. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs conducted hearings on Senate bill 4183, while the House Committee took up H.R. 18890. Surprising opposition to the reporting of the bill appeared in the Senate Committee, and in the House Committee it is evident that an effort will be made to amend the Warner-Townsend bill by placing privates, as well as officers, on the retired list. If the House Committee should bring the bill out in this amended form there would be absolutely no chance of its passage this winter. Doubt is now expressed as to whether the bill will be reported favorably by the Senate Committee.

Senate Resolution No. 70 providing for a modification of the hazing regulations at West Point, was reported favorably by the House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday, Feb. 22. This resolution has passed the Senate, and is now on the calendar of the House, from which it will be taken and passed in the near future. In another column we give the statement of the Secretary of War concerning this bill.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Thursday, Feb. 24, voted to report favorably S. 1023, a bill introduced by Senator Warren providing for an increase in the efficiency of the veterinary service of the Army. By the terms of the bill the President is authorized to appoint two veterinarians for each regiment of Cavalry and one for each battery of Field Artillery. Veterinarians shall have under this act the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant for the first ten years' service, and after that the pay and allowance of a first lieutenant. They shall be on the same footing as com-

missioned officers of the Army, and in all respects shall be governed by the rules and Articles of War. The veterinarians now in the Service for fifteen years shall be the first eligible to appointment, but those in the Service for less than fifteen years shall be subject to examination as provided for those who are applying for commissions from civil life. It is provided that applicants for commissions must be between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven, and be graduates of a veterinary college of good standing.

Senate bill No. 1530, introduced by Senator Bulkeley, providing for a reorganization of the Corps of Dental Surgeons attached to the Medical Department of the Army, was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Thursday, Feb. 24. It is to provide that all original appointments to the Dental Corps shall be made to the rank of first lieutenant. The dental surgeons attached to the Medical Corps, if the bill passes, will be eligible to appointment. "Three of them to the rank of captain and the others to the rank of first lieutenant on the recommendation of the Surgeon General." The pay and allowances will be the same as the officers of the Medical Corps. The right of promotion of dental surgeons is limited to the rank of captain after five years' service, and the rank of major after ten years' service.

## NAVY REORGANIZATION CONTROVERSY.

The reorganization controversy was closed temporarily, as far as the House Naval Committee is concerned, on Tuesday, Feb. 22, by the passage of a resolution introduced by Representative Dawson, of Iowa. Mr. Dawson's resolution reads: "The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to use interchangeably among the bureaus of the Navy Department during the fiscal year of 1911 appropriations so far as any change may be necessary to consolidate the duties of said bureaus one with another." It is specifically provided, however, that no appropriation shall be diverted from its original purpose, and also that the Secretary, in making his estimates for 1912, shall put them in the old form. As was forecasted in these columns, a proposition to put the Meyer plan into effect by statutory enactment met with defeat in the subcommittee. The advocates of the Secretary's plans saw that they were so hopelessly in the minority that they did not make a test of strength when the matter came before the whole committee. There was not a dissenting vote in the committee when the Dawson resolution was submitted.

Representative Hobson addressed the committee at length before it took action on the reorganization resolution. He urged immediate action of a definite character, and insisted that delays in settling the policy of the Navy only crippled its organization. Mr. Hobson did not outline the plan which he thought should be followed, but it is known that he is favorable to most of the Newberry plan.

"There is only one construction to place upon the action of the committee," said one of the most influential members, "and that is that we don't want to appear as unwilling to give the Meyer plan a fair test. The majority of the committee does not think that the Newberry plan was given a fair trial, but we do not care to give the same treatment to the Secretary's scheme of organization. Another consideration which had considerable weight with the committee is that the Secretary is at the head of the Navy Department and is responsible for the results obtained. Although we think that the plans that he has proposed are radically wrong, as a matter of courtesy to him and out of respect to his position we decided that he should be given an opportunity to carry on his plan without interference for at least a year. Without committing ourselves to the Meyer plan or any other plan, we passed the Dawson resolution." After passing the Dawson resolution immediate steps were taken by the committee for the further consideration of the reorganization question. This is provided for in a resolution offered by Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania. The following is the text of Mr. Butler's resolution:

"Resolved, That this committee shall report, during the present Congress, a legislative bill providing a statutory plan for a system of naval administration, and, to ensure that result, the committee shall, if necessary, convene during the month of November next and continue its sessions, either by the full committee or by a subcommittee, until such plan is perfected."

But the reorganization question will receive attention from Congress before November, as is provided in Mr. Butler's resolution. Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts, and Representative Macon, of Arkansas, are preparing to carry the fight on to the floor of the House. They are among the few supporters of the Meyer plan on the Naval Committee, and are not satisfied with the action of the committee. Pressure will be brought upon them to stand by the committee report and await further action in the next session of Congress; still, unless he changes his mind, Mr. Roberts will propose amendments to the Naval bill when it reaches the floor of the House that will commit Congress to Secretary Meyer's plan.

Considerable uncertainty as to what action the Senate committee will take also exists. Senator Hale, who has been acting chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, is strongly opposed to the Meyer plan, and is apt to make an effort to secure a report from the Senate committee committing Congress to the Newberry plan. Senator Perkins, chairman of the committee, is more in harmony with the attitude of the House committee. But Senator Perkins, on account of his illness, has not been able to take much part at this session in the deliberations of the Senate Naval Committee. In the interests of harmony between Congress and the Navy Department, Senator Perkins will be enlisted, and it is thought that he will be able to line up the Senate Naval Committee in support of the House compromise as adopted by the Naval Committee Tuesday. However, even a report from the Senate committee carrying out the compromise position is no assurance that the entire question will not be opened up on the floor of the Senate when the bill is under consideration.

## EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Representative Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, wrote to Secretary of the Navy Meyer on Feb. 2 requesting for the committee the views and recommendations of the Navy Department on the bill, H.R. 17759, to promote the efficiency of the Naval Militia, introduced by Mr. Foss on Jan. 11, of which a digest appeared in our issue of Jan. 22, page 598. In reply, under date of Feb. 14, Secretary Meyer says that legislation on the same general lines as contained in the bill is recommended, but suggests certain changes



before its enactment. The changes of importance proposed by Mr. Meyer are as follows:

Change the first section to read:

"That of the Organized Militia as provided for by law such part of the same as may be duly prescribed in each state, territory, and for the District of Columbia, shall constitute a naval militia."

In Sec. 2, insert the following:

"The organization of the naval militia shall be in units of convenient size, in each of which the number and ranks of officers, and the distribution of the total enlisted strength among the several ratings of petty officers and other enlisted men shall be established by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall also establish the number of officers and the number of petty officers and other enlisted men required for the organization of such units into larger bodies for administrative and other purposes."

In Sec. 3, which provides for the calling forth of the naval militia by the President in the event of war or rebellion, at the end of the section, add the following proviso:

"Provided, That from and after the issue of such call it shall be unlawful for the Governor of any state or territory, or any other state or territorial officer, or any official of the District of Columbia, to discharge from service in the naval militia any officer or man except by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment."

In Sec. 4, which provides that the period of service in event of emergency shall be at the judgment of the President, insert the following:

"except that no officer or enlisted man shall be required to serve more than two years under such call."

In Sec. 5, which provides that when called for national service the naval militia shall be mustered without further enlistment or examination, strike out a part, and in lieu insert the following:

"Provided, That each and every officer and petty officer in the naval militia shall, when so called into the service of the United States, be mustered into service in no higher rank or rating than that to perform the duties of which he shall previously have demonstrated his fitness before a board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall prescribe the several standards of qualification, and shall require such boards to certify to the rank or rating for which each officer and petty officer of the naval militia has qualified in accordance with this provision: And provided, That in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy such examinations may be held at appropriate times and places prior to and in anticipation of the emergency requiring the calling out of the militia; and a record shall be kept in the Navy Department of the qualifications of officers and petty officers for commissions, warrants and ratings."

In Sec. 10, and elsewhere where reference is made to the "commanding general," of the District of Columbia Militia, change to read "commissioners of the District of Columbia, and strike out the word "militia."

In Sec. 12, strike out the whole of last proviso, as to flying by naval militia officers of the Navy pennant when in actual command afloat, etc.

In Sec. 19 strike out the last paragraph, providing that enlisted men discharged from the Navy who enlist in the naval militia shall receive one month's additional Navy pay for each year of service in the naval militia. Secretary Meyer says: "It is considered specially advisable that this should be stricken out, in order that the appropriation for the pay of the Navy should not be burdened with an expenditure of such an amount of money for naval militia purposes."

Mr. Meyer proposes to strike out the whole of Sec. 20, which provides for the selection by an examining board of a list of persons especially qualified to hold commissions in the Navy, the record of the previous service of the applicant to be considered. Those on this list to be given the same advantages of study as officers of the naval militia, and to be preferred in the selection of officers in case of war, ex-commissioned or warrant officers to be restored to the rank they held on discharge. Of this Mr. Meyer says:

"Section 20 is regarded as unnecessary, as it introduces into the bill, which is prepared for the purpose of creating a national naval militia, an element which deals with matters outside of those affecting such militia. The Department has, under the preceding sections of the bill, all authority needed for creating a list of eligibles, which will be available for drawing upon in time of need and under conditions to be established by it; and, furthermore, many of the provisions of this bill are to be incorporated into and made similar to a bill for the creation of a national naval reserve which the Department has under consideration for presentation to the committee."

#### ARMY BILL CONFERENCE REPORT.

On Feb. 23 the conference committee of Senate and House reported agreement on the Army Appropriation bill in all particulars save one, that being the amendment of the Senate providing that the President may, in his discretion, extend the proviso contained under the heading "Retired Officers" in the Appropriation Act of March 2, 1907, so as to include any officer who served creditably in the Regular or Volunteer forces of the U.S. during the Civil War, and who is now, and has been for a period of not less than one year, serving as a brigadier general on the active list of the Army, and who at date of retirement will have served in the Army more than forty years. The Vice President appointed Mr. Warren, Mr. Bulkeley and Mr. Overman the conferees on the part of the Senate at the further conference.

The report of the bill as it passed the Senate will be found on page 649, our issue of Feb. 5.

As agreed to the bill provides \$40,000, instead of \$25,000, for contingent expenses. The Senate recedes from its inclusion of "students" at the Service schools in the annual-leave-with-pay privileges extended by the bill to the instructors; also from the allowance of pay to officers for exercising higher commands where disallowed by the Comptroller.

The House agreed to allow detail of clerks at headquarters of posts commanded by general officers. Also to the detail of an additional officer in the Bureau of Insular Affairs. Also to the Senate's increase of pay of the Female Nurse Corps from \$55,020 to \$67,800. The House agrees to the limitation of the time the appropriation for maneuvers shall be available to the end of fiscal year 1912, instead of until expended.

The Senate receded from its amendment authorizing the payment to states of certain allotments of the annual appropriation authorized by Sec. 1661, R. S., to defray expenses of subsistence, transportation, etc., of Militia engaged in encampments with the Regular Army. Also from its amendment to change the method of subsisting competitors in the national rifle shoot by providing for "commutation," where the House had appropriated for purchase of food, etc. The Senate also receded from its authorization to the Auditor to remove all suspensions or disallowances in accounts of quartermasters for the supply of allowances to officers for forage, etc., of horses, when separated from authorized number.

The House agreed to the Senate amendment changing

the language on barracks and quarters, making the language more specific and corresponding with the actual operations of the Quartermaster's Department, except to the part granting authority for sales of Army furniture to officers. The appropriation for post exchanges may be used for payment of repairs on buildings erected at private cost under Act of May 31, 1902, the House agrees. Also baggage in excess of allowance may be shipped, reimbursement being made for excess charges.

Agreement was reached on an amendment that "hereafter transportation may be furnished for the owned horses of an officer, not exceeding the number authorized by law, from point of purchase to his station, when he would have been entitled to and did not have his authorized number of owned horses shipped upon his last change of station, and when the cost of shipment does not exceed that from his old to his new station."

The House agreed to the Senate's increase of the appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies from \$500,485.70 to \$850,485.70; also to the reduction for barracks and quarters in the Philippines from \$750,000 to \$375,000, with limitation upon the cost of quarters according to rank. Money arising from sale of Q.M. stores is to be available during the next fiscal year, as the Senate proposes; also amounts to be expended on certain hospitals is specified. The Senate's increase of amount for shooting galleries and ranges from \$20,125 to \$84,125 is adopted, making it available for improvement of ranges at Sparta, Wis., and Fort D. A. Russell. Traveling expenses in the Engineer Department are to be approved by the Secretary of War, instead of the Chief of Engineers; the Senate's proviso as to Engineer Department disbursing officers is omitted.

The Senate's appropriation of \$75,000 for blank ammunition for maneuver camps is adopted. Amount for national rifle trophy is to be \$10,000, instead of \$9,000. The Chief of Ordnance is permitted to make contracts for small purchases not in excess of \$500 in amount, without reducing the same to writing in certain cases, as the Senate proposes, but the Secretary of War is not permitted to issue ordnance and ordnance stores without charging the cost or value thereof to the governors of states and territories.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 6461, Mr. Warren.—That any professor of the U.S. Military Academy who has been in the Army for forty consecutive years, and who has served at least twelve years as professor at the Academy, and who may be retired on account of age, or after forty years' service, or on account of disability incident to the Service, shall be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank and retired pay of one grade above that actually held by him at the time of retirement.

S. 6501, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizing the appointment of Major John S. Bishop, U.S.A., retired, on the retired list with rank of brigadier general.

#### NAVY HOSPITAL CORPS.

S. 6575, Mr. Perkins.—To reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy, and to regulate its pay. That the Hospital Corps of the U.S. Navy shall consist of chief pharmacists, pharmacists, and enlisted men classified as chief hospital stewards, hospital stewards, first class, hospital attendants, second class, hospital stewards, third class, and hospital apprentices, corresponding, respectively, to the enlisted grades of chief petty officer, petty officer, first class, petty officer, second class, petty officer, third class, and ordinary seaman.

Sec. 2. That pharmacists shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief pharmacists after passing satisfactorily such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and shall, on promotion, have the rank, pay and allowances of chief boatswains; that pharmacists shall be appointed by the President, and that vacancies in the grade of pharmacist shall be filled by selection from the enlisted force of the Hospital Corps of the Navy, subject to such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: *Provided*, That the total number of chief pharmacists and pharmacists shall not exceed the number of pharmacists now allowed by law.

Sec. 3. That the pay, allowances and emoluments of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps shall be the same as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law for the respective corresponding ratings in the seaman branch: *Provided*, That the pay of the rating of chief hospital steward shall not be reduced below that allowed by existing law for the rating of hospital steward.

Sec. 4. That the Act of June 17, 1898, to organize a Hospital Corps of the Navy of the U.S., to define its duties and regulate its pay, be, and the same is hereby, amended accordingly.

S. 6576, Mr. Perkins.—For a Medical Reserve Corps in the Navy. We reserve the text for another week.

S. 6589, Mr. Penrose.—Providing for the retirement of petty officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps after service of twenty-five years.

S. 6603, Mr. Lodge.—Authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to establish, under the direction and supervision of the Lighthouse Board, such submarine signal aids to navigation as points along the seacoast line of the United States or in the waters of the Great Lakes as may, in his opinion, be considered advisable or necessary. Appropriates \$100,000.

S. 6631, Mr. Gore (by request).—Providing for the creation of reserve oil-fuel supply for the U.S. Navy. Authorizes the acquisition of land, adjacent to the oil fields of Oklahoma, for the erection of tankage; erection of storage tanks and laying of pipe lines, and the establishment of buying agencies in the mid-continent oil fields.

S. 6663, M. Warner.—For the relief of Major Charles B. Ewing, Medical Corps, U.S.A.

S. 6680, Mr. Du Pont.—To reopen and adjust the accounts for service of Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, U.S.A., retired.

S. 6715, Mr. Flint.—To authorize the President to appoint and retire John B. Jeffery with the rank and grade of major.

H.J. Res. 146, Mr. Moon, of Tennessee.—Creating a commission to investigate and report by Dec. 1, 1910, on the advisability of the establishment of permanent maneuvering grounds and camp of inspection for troops of the United States at or near the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park.

H.J. Res. 152, Mr. Lee.—Same as H.J. Res. 146.

H. Res. 392, Mr. Martin, of Colorado.—Seeks to declare the recent reported sale by the Philippine government of fifty-five thousand acres of land, known as the San José Friar Estate, island of Mindoro, to a representative of the Havemeyer sugar interests, as in violation of the organic law of the Philippine Islands, contrary to the avowed Philippine policy of the United States, and null and void.

H.R. 20679, Mr. O'Connell.—Authorizing the removal of the Watertown Arsenal to the shores of Dorchester Bay.

H.R. 21110, Mr. Langley.—Providing for payment of travel pay to all officers and soldiers in the Volunteer Service of the U.S. who were serving in the Philippine Islands at the time they were entitled under the law to master out of Service, and who continued in the Service in said islands after said period and were thereafter transported at the expense of the U.S. to this country and here mustered out.

#### CLERICAL CORPS FOR NAVY.

H.R. 21223, Mr. Bates.—To organize a clerical corps of the Navy of the United States, to define its duties and to regulate its pay. Be it enacted, etc., That a Clerical Corps of the U.S. Navy is hereby established and shall consist of chief clerks, assistant clerks, and enlisted men classified as chief yeomen; yeomen, first class, yeomen, second class, and yeomen,

third class, corresponding, respectively, to the enlisted grades of chief petty officer, petty officer of the first class, petty officer of the second class, and petty officer of the third class.

Sec. 2. That assistant clerks shall, after six years from date of warrant, be commissioned chief clerks after passing satisfactorily such examination as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, and shall, on promotion, have the same rank, pay and allowances as chief boatswains; that assistant clerks shall be appointed by the President; and that vacancies in the grade of chief clerk shall be filled by selection from the enlisted force of the clerical corps and the regulations for the government of the Navy, subject to such examinations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to have appointed or enlisted as many assistant clerks and enlisted men in the clerical corps as the necessities of the Service may require.

Sec. 3. That all necessary clerical service on board vessels of the Navy, Coast Survey, Fish Commission, and all other clerical service in the Navy which may be performed by members of the clerical corps while they are at sea or detailed on shore duty, and which shall be ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, shall be performed by the members of said corps; and the corps shall be a permanent establishment of the Navy and be considered as part of the enlisted force provided by law, and shall be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Navy: *Provided*, That there shall be no appointments or assignments from the clerical corps to fill vacancies occurring in Civil Service positions at the navy yards and naval stations or in any department of the Navy.

Sec. 4. That the pay, allowances and emoluments, cash rewards, and retirement benefits of chief clerks, assistant clerks, and enlisted men of the clerical corps in active service or on the retired list shall be the same as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law or executive orders for the respective corresponding rank or rating to chief boatswains, warrant officers and enlisted men in active service or on the retired list of the Navy: *Provided*, That nothing herebefore contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay and allowances now authorized by law or executive orders for any officer, petty officer, or enlisted man of the Navy on either the active or retired list.

H.R. 21224, Mr. Bradley.—That all officers and enlisted men of the U.S. Army, either in the active service or on the retired list, who have heretofore served or who shall hereafter serve as officers of the Philippine Constabulary or the Philippine Scouts shall be entitled to count the time so served in either one or in both organizations in the computation of longevity pay and for retirement.

H.R. 21397, Mr. Shackelford.—For the relief of Major Charles B. Ewing, Medical Corps, U.S.A.

H.R. 21431, Mr. Loud.—That the thanks of Congress be, and the same are hereby, presented to Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and through him to the men who accompanied him on his last expedition in the Arctic regions, for the discovery of the North Pole and placing thereat the flag of the United States of America. That Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary shall be eligible to retirement from active duty in the U.S. Navy immediately upon the passage of this act, and in lieu of the retired pay of his grade he shall receive an annuity of \$5,000. That the President of the U.S. be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematic of this distinguished and memorable service and be presented to Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., in such manner as may be most honorable to him.

H.R. 21495, Mr. Bates.—That the President of the U.S. be, and he is hereby, authorized to place Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, of the U.S.N., on the retired list of the Corps of Civil Engineers, with the rank of rear admiral, with the highest pay of that grade under existing law.

H.R. 21660, Mr. Brownlow.—That on and after the passage and approval of this act commanding officers of regiments, battalions and companies, regimental adjutants, battalion adjutants, and company officers of the National Guard of the states, territories and District of Columbia, as defined by the Act of Jan. 21, 1905, as amended by the Act of May 27, 1908, shall receive a sum equal to thirty-three and one-third per centum of the amount paid to the officers of the Regular Army of like rank and service. That first sergeants of companies of the National Guard as aforesaid shall receive \$2 for each drill attended. All other non-commissioned officers of companies shall receive \$1.50 for each drill attended, and all other enlisted men of companies shall receive \$1 for each drill attended. Any enlisted man missing one drill during any month without being excused by proper authority shall forfeit his pay for the entire month.

H.R. 21661, Mr. Langham.—That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to place upon the retired list, with the rank and pay incident thereto, any officer of the U.S. Volunteers who served and saw actual service in the field during the war with Spain and the insurrection in the Philippines, and who also served as an officer or enlisted man in the Civil War between 1861 and the close of the war in 1865.

H.R. 21675, Mr. Butler.—To increase the efficiency of the U.S. Navy by building cruisers and torpedo-boats after the design of Richard B. Fainton.

H.R. 21677, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—That so much of the Act of June 12, 1904, entitled "An Act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907," as relates to the retirement of enlisted men of the Regular Army appointed commissioned officers in the Philippine Scouts, is hereby amended to read as follows: "That all enlisted men of the Army who have been appointed commissioned officers of the Philippine Scouts, or who may hereafter be so appointed, who shall have served honorably as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts, and who after their discharge as commissioned officers have returned, or may hereafter return, to service as enlisted men in the Regular Army, shall have the period of service rendered by them as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts counted as if it had been rendered by them as enlisted men in the Regular Army, and that they shall be entitled to all continuous service pay by reason of such service, and to count said service in computing the period necessary, under existing law, to entitle them to be retired as enlisted men; and when so retired they shall, if serving in a grade inferior to that of first sergeant, be retired with the grade of first sergeant: *Provided*, That all those who under the foregoing provisions and while still serving as commissioned officers of Philippine Scouts attain the length of service required by law to render them eligible for retirement as enlisted men may, on or after the date of their discharge as commissioned officers and without the formality of again enlisting in the Regular Army, be placed on the retired list of the Army with the grade of first sergeant."

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

E. E. Hoffman, paymaster's clerk, U.S.N., received an expiration discharge as chief yeoman on April 18, 1908, and was appointed a paymaster's clerk on April 9. Six days before his discharge he was nominated for the clerkship by a paymaster. The Auditor disallowed his pay for constructive service as an officer appointed from civil life, and Assistant Comptroller Mitchell sustains this decision, as there is no evidence Hoffman intended to return to civil life after his discharge for longevity pay. The claim of Mrs. Elizabeth Denman for longevity pay as the widow of former Lieut. Charles L. Denman, Mounted Rifles, U.S.A., is disallowed by the Assistant Comptroller, as the officer never entered upon his first longevity increase period. Lieutenant Denman was a cadet of the class of '87, and resigned in 1890.

In the case of Color Sergt. William G. Hardy, 4th Cav., U.S.A., the Assistant Comptroller holds that the appropriation by Congress for continuous service pay is available when the overpayments to Hardy have been refunded; also any continuous service pay to which he is



entitled and which would not appear as an overpayment should be paid to him.

The Auditor's disallowance of the claim of M. L. Croxall, disbursing clerk, U.S.N., for pay for Sundays and holidays in computing a thirty-day sick leave, is sustained by Comptroller Tracewell, who says the law does not authorize the exclusion of such days in computing sick leave.

The Auditor disallowed the claim for longevity pay for cadet service on behalf of the widow of Charles L. Denman, formerly a lieutenant in the Mounted Rifles, U.S.A., who resigned Nov. 30, 1850. As Denman was in the Military Academy from July 1, 1837, to Dec. 31, 1837, the Comptroller holds that the Auditor was in error in refusing to credit him with cadet service, but as his total service, including that at the Academy, was less than five years, or four years eleven months and twenty-seven days, he was not entitled to longevity pay.

#### NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

There is a reduction of \$9,000,000 in the appropriations in the naval bill of this session as compared with that of last year, which was agreed to in the House Committee on Naval Affairs Tuesday, Feb. 22. This estimate is based upon the supposition that two battleships and a repair ship, costing \$12,844,122, will be carried by this session's bill. Aside from this there will be reappropriated from the unexpended balance of last year \$1,230,000. This will be applied to the construction of a line collier. The original estimates of the Navy Department for appropriations outside of the building program were \$114,063,830. The supplementary estimates, including reductions, amounted to \$1,823,700, bringing the total estimates, exclusive of the building program, up to \$115,887,530. The recommendations of the subcommittee on Naval Affairs amounted to \$114,393,480, from which the whole committee made a reduction of \$1,493,633. Among the new items that have been agreed to by the committee is one for the construction of a torpedo testing station on the Pacific coast. The site of the station has been selected, but will not be made public until the land has been purchased by the Government. There is a provision by which paymaster clerks are allowed leave pay the same as warrant officers. Ship stores are allowed fifteen per cent. profit, which is to be used for the creation of a welfare fund. The welfare is to be expended on athletic sports and other amusements for the crews. The appropriation for the maintenance of a naval militia is to be \$15,000, or an increase of \$25,000 over the allowance for this purpose in last session's bill.

Representative Bates, of Pennsylvania, is authorized by the House Committee on Military Affairs to propose an amendment to the naval bill when it is under consideration by the House, by which midshipmen will be commissioned as ensigns upon their graduation from the Annapolis Academy. In the event that the point should be raised against the amendment, that it is new legislation, and therefore not in order in an appropriation bill, Mr. Bates will introduce the amendment as a special bill. The same action was taken by the House Committee in reference to amendments regulating the commissioning of second lieutenants in the Marine Corps and assistant surgeons of the Navy. In amendments that will be proposed these officers will be required to serve one year on probation before they receive the regular commission.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S. battleship Virginia maintained an average speed of 19.54 knots an hour in a four-hour full power trial on Feb. 19, as reported by wireless by Rear Admiral Schroeder, in command of the Atlantic Fleet off Guantanamo, Cuba. This speed is greater than that made in the contractor's trials, when the ship was put into service, and was made with a displacement more than 1,000 tons greater than was the case when the contractors took the ship out. Landing parties from the Minnesota, New Hampshire, Mississippi and Idaho encamped during the entire week ending Feb. 19 on Deer Point, holding rifle and pistol target practice, and engaging in company, battalion and regimental drills. In addition, boat crews laid mines, teams scaled walls and 147 men qualified as swimmers.

To set aside the statements that have appeared in various papers alleging unseaworthiness of the U.S. cruisers West Virginia and Maryland, and the alarm the reports have caused relatives of the officers and men aboard these vessels, Rear Admiral E. B. Barry, U.S.N., sent his flag officer ashore at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22, with a statement denying that there is anything seriously wrong with the cruisers. The message Admiral Barry sent ashore follows: "No protest has been forwarded by anyone asking that the ships do not go to sea. Of course, the vessels are in need of repairs after such a long cruise, but as far as there being any danger in taking them south, that is all foolishness. A recommendation was forwarded asking that the two ships proceed at a slower speed than the rest of the fleet. Engines and boilers are, of course, in need of repairs. There is need of the ships being docked and overhauled, but with sufficient coal they could go around the world without going near a navy yard. The principal result of the stories that have appeared in print has been to needlessly alarm the relatives of the officers and men of the two cruisers. It is true that the two cruisers were towed a good part of the way from Honolulu. There were several good reasons for this. One was that they were steaming slower than the rest of the fleet, and it was thought that by towing we could get in quicker. Another reason was on account of the immense amount of coal being consumed, and a third was that the commander-in-chief wanted to make some towing tests."

Seven new submarines, the Grayling, Stingray, Tarpon, Salmon, Bonita, Snapper and Narwhal, known officially as the Third Submarine Flotilla, will rendezvous at Newport, R.I., in March. The flotilla is now at the Charleston Navy Yard, and according to present plans the boats will leave Boston on March 21, under their own power, arriving at Newport on the following day. From April 1 to May 30 the submarines will be tried out in Narragansett Bay preparatory to the joining of the Atlantic Fleet for the summer drills. The cruiser Castine will accompany the submarines as tender.

The hospital ship Relief has been ordered out of commission at the naval station at Olongapo, and will be anchored and used as a floating hospital. The Relief, it will be remembered, was sent on a cruise around the

world under the command of the present Surgeon General. She got to Manila all right, but in resuming her voyage proved so cranky in a storm that she returned to Manila, where she has been ever since. She is top heavy and rolls very badly in a rough sea.

A survey was this week approved for general repairs to the collier Ajax to the amount of \$67,000. This work will be done at the Portsmouth Yard.

After the breaking out of another case of smallpox Feb. 18 on the armored cruiser Washington, which is being detained at the Diamond Point quarantine station, Seattle, Wash., quarantine officers decided to isolate all men who had been exposed to the disease, and remove 150 members of the crew to the old quarantine ship Inoquois. The men will be kept there until it is seen that they are free from the disease. The case reported Feb. 18 is the seventh since the Washington sailed from Honolulu.

The gunboat Cailao has left Hong Kong for Canton, China, to look after American interests. Several days ago 1,500 of the Viceroy's troops mutinied, but the disorder was quelled.

Lieut. Comdr. David W. Todd, U.S.N., executive officer of the U.S.S. Galveston, would like to make the acquaintance of a man who painted the ship red in some parts a few days since at Mare Island, Cal. During the night of Feb. 16 the Vallejo Chronicle reports that the white sides of the ship were marked from bow to stern on both sides with crimson letters, each two feet or more in length. The letters on one side of the ship spelled out the information: "This is Davy Todd's madhouse." On the other side the crimson legend read: "Bum chow, little liberty, but plenty work." The artist neglected to sign his name, and was not on hand to explain how he had managed to do so much lettering without being observed or why he had chosen the ship's side as the field for his brush work. The only immediate effect of the enterprise of the painter was to give all hands a busy morning covering his criticism and the ship's sides with a new coat of white paint.

Lieut. Edward W. McIntyre, U.S.N., formerly chief engineer on the cruiser Colorado, appeared before a G.C.M. at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 19, on the Pennsylvania, to be tried as to his responsibility for the explosion in the Colorado's fireroom, resulting in the death of two men, a few days after the Pacific Fleet left San Francisco last September for the Orient. Among witnesses examined was Lieut. H. G. S. Wallace. The court-martial is composed of Capt. Henry T. Mayo, Capt. Charles F. Pond, Lieut. Comdr. H. O. Stickney, Surg. S. G. Evans, Pennsylvania; Lieut. Comdr. B. B. Bierer, Lieut. C. S. Freeman, Capt. A. J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C., and Lieut. Comdr. L. F. James, judge advocate.

The Nicaraguan government's peace commissioners, Gen. Aurelio Estrada, Rudolfo Espinosa and Frederico Sacasa, sent a message to Rear Admiral Kimball, U.S.N., commander of the American naval forces in Nicaraguan waters, on Feb. 19, supposed to embody a request for the transportation of the commissioners from Greytown to Bluefields on a United States warship.

The National Motor Boat Show, held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, this week, attracted many thousands and proved a great success. The exhibitors numbered two hundred and fifty, and they showed everything in the line of hulls, yachts, fully finished and furnished, and of engines and accessories that was worth seeing. New York has led the world in these exhibitions, and the last show surpassed all previous efforts of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, under whose auspices it is annually held.

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.

Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Major Gen. George F. Elliott, Commandant, U.S.M.A.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Paducah, arrived Feb. 20 at Bluefields, Nicaragua.  
Marcellus, arrived Feb. 21 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Galveston, arrived Feb. 21 at Bremerton, Wash.  
Tacoma, arrived Feb. 21 at Port Limon, Costa Rica.  
Eagle, sailed Feb. 21 from Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Mars, sailed Feb. 21 from Norfolk, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Hector, sailed Feb. 20 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
Michigan, arrived Feb. 22 at Sewall Point, Va.  
Preston, sailed Feb. 23 from Key West, Fla., for Knights Key, Fla.

Colorado, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Glacier, arrived Mare Island Light Feb. 24.  
Eagle, arrived Guantanamo Feb. 25.  
Birmingham, arrived Sewall Point Feb. 24.

Sterling, sailed from Newport News for Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 24.  
Justin, arrived San Diego Feb. 24.

Vicksburg, arrived Mare Island Feb. 24.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 18, 1910.

Appointment in the Marine Corps.

William B. Sullivan, of Indiana, to be second lieutenant in the U.S.M.C. from Feb. 15, 1910, to fill a vacancy.

Nominations sent to the Senate Feb. 21, 1910.

Promotions in the Navy.

Capt. Sidney A. Staunton to be a rear admiral from Feb. 20, 1910, vice Sebrer, retired.

Mach. James M. Ober to be a chief machinist from March 3, 1909, after the completion of six years' service in his present grade.

The following paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant commander, from Feb. 20, 1910: Jonathan Brooks, Eugene F. Hall, Franklin P. Sackett, David M. Addison, William T. Wallace, Victor S. Jackson, John R. Sanford and Herbert E. Stevens.

#### DEATHS IN THE NAVY.

Thomas Murphy, gunner's mate, 3d class, U.S.N., retired, died Feb. 9, 1910, while a patient in the naval hospital, New York.

William Robinson, private, U.S. Marine Corps, died Feb. 1, 1910, while attached to the U.S. Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Fla.

Raymond Fred Sperling, private, U.S. Marine Corps (G.C.M.P.), died Jan. 28, 1910, while attached to the U.S. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.

Alexander Sharp, captain, U.S. Navy, died Feb. 10, 1910, while a patient in the U.S. Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Henry Russell Schimmelfing, apprentice seaman, died Feb. 11, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Constellation.

Daniel John Thompson, coal passer, died Jan. 31, 1910, while attached to the U.S.S. Washington.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 18.—Comdr. M. A. Anderson, retired, detached duty as assistant inspector of engineering material of the Chester District, Chester, Pa.; to home.

Comdr. J. F. Hubbard to duty navy yard, New York, N.Y. Med. Dir. J. C. Boyd detached duty as president of the Naval Examining and Naval Medical Examining Boards, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Surg. F. L. Pleadwell detached duty as assistant to Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and continue other duties.

Surg. W. C. Braisted detached special duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department; to duty as assistant to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department.

Surg. G. H. Barber detached duty Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.; to duty in command of Naval Hospital, Olongapo, P.I.

P.A. Paymr. C. E. Parsons to duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Asst. Paymr. I. D. Coyle and Asst. Paymr. P. A. Clarke to temporary duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as assistant to the general storekeeper under instruction.

Chief Bttn. J. Laven detached duty Hartford; to duty Severn.

Chief Bttn. G. B. Moncreif detached duty Olympia; to duty Hartford.

Mach. J. A. Davie detached duty Wabash, navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to duty Birmingham.

Mach. F. H. Richwien detached duty Birmingham; to Naval Medical School Hospital for observation and treatment.

Mach. N. R. George orders of Jan. 3, 1910, modified, en route Asiatic Station, via New Orleans.

FEB. 19.—Midsn. A. B. McNeil to duty Dubuque.

Midsn. W. W. Turner detached duty Dubuque; to duty South Carolina.

Surg. C. De W. Brownell orders of Feb. 17, 1910, revoked.

Chief Carps. R. H. Lake, H. T. Newman, P. Sarsfield, P. Treutlein, A. Tucker, T. B. Casey, J. W. Costello, E. F. Fullen, A. D. Mosley, H. E. Cooper, F. Gilbert, S. Floethe, J. Easter, jr., and C. Greenwell, commissioned chief carpenters in the Navy from Dec. 28, 1909.

FEB. 21.—Capt. W. H. H. Southerland detached duty member Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards, navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty president Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships.

Capt. W. S. Benson to duty member Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Board, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. F. Green detached duty Pennsylvania; to duty Colorado, senior engineer officer.

Lieut. A. Crenshaw detached Colorado; to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Ensign C. A. Jones detached duty North Carolina; to duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign J. F. Connor detached duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty North Carolina.

Ensign V. Baker detached duty Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; to duty Montana.

Ensign D. L. Howard detached duty Montana; to duty Dolphin.

Med. Dir. G. E. H. Harmon transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from March 5, 1910.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. L. Nelson detached duty Buffalo; to duty Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Surg. A. G. Grunwell, retired, when discharged treatment, Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.; to home.

Asst. Surg. L. P. Shippin detached duty Marine Detachment, Camp Esott, Panama; to duty Buffalo.

Chief Gun. J. C. Evans to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Chief Gun. J. B. Ward, retired, detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to home.

Gun. O. W. A. Campbell to duty Colorado.

Mach. T. D. Healy when discharged treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y., sick leave two months.

Note.—Ensign P. O. Griffiths died on board the Washington at Bremerton, Wash., on Feb. 22, 1910.

FEB. 23.—Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sandoz treatment Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington, D.C.

Surg. A. G. Grunwell transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy from Feb. 18, 1910.

Carp. C. J. Kerr detached duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; to treatment Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

FEB. 24.—Lieut. T. H. Taylor detached California; leave one month.

Lieut. C. P. Huff detached Glacier; to naval training station, San Francisco.

Ensigns C. M. Austin and F. F. Rogers detached Dolphin; to duty as attaché, Tokio.

Med. Dir. H. E. Ames detached command naval hospital, Boston; to home.

Surg. F. W. F. Wieber to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion.

Chief Bttn. J. Eberwine to Pennsylvania.

Chief Bttn. C. J. Cooper detached Glacier; to home.

Chief Gun. H. V. Barr to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay.

Chief Mach. R. F. Nourse detached Glacier; to home.

Chief Mach. R. T. Scott to Glacier.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Feb. 24.

Ensign R. W. Cabanis detached Rainbow; to treatment naval hospital, Canacao.

Bttn. E. Crouch detached station, Cavite; to duty Chattanooga.

Comdr. C. M. Knepper to command Monterey and Mohican.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 17.—Second Lieut. R. F. Ludlow detached marine barracks, naval station, Guam, Marianas, to U.S. by first available transport and thence to Washington, D.C., and report in person to the major general, commandant.

FEB. 18.—Lieut. Col. H. C. Haines, A.A. and I., detached headquarters, U.S.M.C., to Norfolk, Va., and assume charge of South Atlantic Inspection District, U.S. Marine Corps.

Major D. D. Porter, A.A. and I., detached South Atlantic Inspection District, U.S. Marine Corps, upon the reporting of his relief, and report in person to major general, commandant.

FEB. 21.—First Lieut. William M. Small, detached duty South Dakota to marine barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Lieut. H. H. Utley detached marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to command marine detachment, U.S.S. South Dakota.

Second Lieut. E. M. Reno detached marine barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Secretary of the Treasury.—Franklin MacVeagh.

Chief of Division, R.C.S.—Capt. Worth G. Ross, Commandant.

#### REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

FEB. 19.—A general Revenue Cutter Service court convened at New Orleans, La., for the trial of 1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. C. Myers, on charges preferred by the department. Detail: Capt. of Engrs. F. E. Owen, Capt. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick and Capt. A. J. Henderson; 2d Lieut. J. H. Crozier, official prosecutor.

First Lieut. Henry Ulke granted four days' extension of leave, commencing Feb. 23, 1910.

Second Lieut. J. H. Crozier ordered to New Orleans as prosecutor before a general Revenue Cutter Service court.

Capt. A. J. Henderson ordered to New Orleans, La., as member of general Revenue Cutter Service court.

Capt. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick ordered to New Orleans, La., as member of a general Revenue Cutter Service court.



## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 22, 1910.

Comdr. and Mrs. William Crose entertained informally at cards Tuesday evening for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Allen M. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, Mrs. Xavier Smith and Mr. Martin. Midshipmen John D. DuBose and Harry Knauss entertained at luncheon Monday on the U.S.S. North Carolina for Mrs. Frank Hope, Miss Mary Hope and Miss Margaret Van Patten. Mrs. Clifford Boush was hostess at an attractive luncheon on the U.S.S. North Carolina Monday for Mrs. Yates McAlpine Wilson, Mrs. Griff Edwards, Mrs. Hugh Walker, Mrs. Presley M. Rixey, Mrs. Joseph Sykes, Mrs. Alfred Reynolds, Mrs. John B. Jenkins and Miss Geraldine Boush. The place cards were hand-painted epigrams, the artistic work of Miss Boush.

Tuesday morning Washington Camp No. 42, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of Portsmouth, the 3d Co., Coast Art., and the U.S. Marine Band escorted Col. Littleton W. T. Walker, U.S. M.C., to the steamer Memphis, thence to West Norfolk Public School, where he delivered a masterly address in connection with flag-raising exercises in honor of the day.

Midshipman Howard M. Lammers spent several days with friends here last week while the U.S.S. Dixie was in this vicinity. Lieut. D. S. Combes, U.S.S. Montana, left last week to spend ten days with his wife in Washington. Miss Conger, of New York, sister of Midshipman Paul Conger, after some time as the guest of Miss Etheridge in Ghent, has returned to her home in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. James P. Murdock are now occupying their home in the yard, after a visit to Mrs. Murdock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nash, in Portsmouth. Mrs. William F. Halsey, jr., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Doble, in Norfolk, for a few days, on her way to join Lieutenant Halsey in Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Harry B. Jordan, wife of Captain Jordan, U.S.A., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Nathaniel Burruss, in Norfolk, before returning to her home at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. Miss Hazel Cox, who has been the guest of Ensign and Mrs. Horace Laird, in Ghent, has returned to her home in Washington.

Paymaster and Mrs. Arthur Huntington have taken an apartment in the Boteourt, Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. Cox have arrived and are at Mrs. Downer's. Mrs. Cotton, who has been the guest of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James McMechan in Ghent, has taken an apartment temporarily.

## BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., Feb. 23, 1910.

On Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. William Forse, of Fort Warren, entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul J. Horton, their house guest, Miss Atwater, Lieut. James A. Brice and Lieut. Virginus Clark, all of Fort Warren. On Thursday Mrs. McManus entertained the Literary Club of Fort Banks. Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Gearhart spent Friday night with Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, of Fort Strong. P.A. Surg. Ansey H. Robnett, U.S.N., has received orders to report at the Newport yard. He has only been in Boston for a short time.

Mrs. Francis H. Lomax, Mrs. and Miss Bradford were the honor guests at a large bridge party on Monday afternoon in Boston. Mrs. Lomax won an entertaining book. Capt. and Mrs. Louis E. Bennett entertained the officers and ladies of Fort Banks with a bowling party on Friday evening followed by a delicious supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark attended a theater party on Friday evening with some friends in Boston; the play was "The Man from Home," at the Park Theater. Lieut. and Mrs. Paul J. Horton, of Fort Warren, entertained at luncheon on Thursday for Miss Atwater, of Newark; other guests were Miss Ryder, of Malden, and Lieut. Fordyce Perego, of Fort Strong.

Surg. G. H. Barber, who is on duty at the Boston Naval Hospital, is delighted with the order giving him a command of the naval hospital at Olongapo, P.I. Mrs. Madge, of Baltimore, is visiting Miss Margaret Ames, of the navy yard. Dr. Donlan, of Fort Strong, gave a house party on Friday evening for the dance. Miss Vickery, of Marblehead, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, of Fort Strong.

The floor of the mess hall in the recently completed set of barracks at Fort Andrews is seriously damaged by the cold weather, owing to faulty construction. A new floor will be laid as soon as practicable.

On Friday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Strong entertained the district with a delightful hop in the post gymnasium. Major and Mrs. William C. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. A. G. Gillespie, and Lieut. Fordyce Perego receiving the guests. Punch, lemonade and sandwiches were served. Those present were Mrs. Ridgeway, Miss Ruth Ridgeway, Capt. and Mrs. Lounis Pierce, Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Lyon and Dr. John W. Sherwood, of Fort Andrews; Capt. Frank Long, Miss Marie Long, Lieut. and Mrs. William P. Wilson and Mrs. Nickerson, from Fort Revere; Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, from Fort Strong; Lieut. and Mrs. Paul J. Horton, Miss Atwater and Lieut. James A. Brice, from Fort Warren; Miss Margaret Ames and Mrs. Madge, from the navy yard; Miss Rogers, Captain McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. James White, Miss Savage, Mr. Nance, Dr. Graham, Mr. Jones, Mr. Barry and Mr. Charles Lee, of Boston; Major and Mrs. William C. Davis, Capt. Philip Yost, Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Gillespie, Miss Vickery, Lieut. Perry M. Galup, Lieut. Fordyce Perego, Dr. Elmer Tenney, Dr. Donlan and Miss Donlan, of Fort Strong. Preceding the dance Dr. Donlan entertained most beautifully with a dinner. His guests were Mr. and Mrs. White, Miss Savage, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Vickery, Miss Marie Long, Miss Donlan, Captain Yost, Lieutenants Galup and Perego, and Messrs. Graham, Barry, Nance, Cross and Lee. The guests were seated at three small tables, the color scheme of one pink, one red, and one yellow. The rooms were decorated with roses, carnations and ferns.

All of the nine officers who took the course in military topography in Boston were present and efficient. The officers Major Chamberlain, Captains Forse and Long, who examined the papers last Thursday.

## FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 19, 1910.

Mrs. Ennis and her son, William, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone for the past ten days, have returned to Fort Reno. Chaplain and Mrs. Bell entertained at dinner last Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Marley. On Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Marley were the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Hopkins. Capt. Warren Dean, 15th Cav., on recruiting duty at Oklahoma City, and Capt. Samuel D. McAllister, U.S.A., retired, of Oklahoma City, were here Monday as witnesses before a G.C.M.

Capt. and Mrs. Clarence Deems, jr., entertained at five hundred on Monday evening. The score cards, house and table decorations were all suggestive of St. Valentine's day. The ladies' prizes were awarded to Mrs. Pratt and Mrs. Thummel, a handsome brass vase and a book; Mr. J. P. Quinette won a brass inkstand and Lieut. J. N. Greely a book. A dainty supper concluded the affair. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Quinette, of Lawton; Capt. Warren Dean and S. D. McAllister; Col. H. M. Andrews, Lieut. Col. D. F. Rumbough, Chaplain and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Major D. F. Duval, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. Guignard, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Margetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Marley, Lieut. and Mrs. Thummel, Dr. and Mrs. Willoughby, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Ballard and Lieutenants Dods, Greely, Clements, Teague, Bateman and Turner, Mr. J. P. Quinette and Mr. Joseph Andrews.

Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, commanding the Department of Texas, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, 3d F.A., arrived Tuesday to inspect the troops that are to leave for the Philippines on March 1. General Myer was the guest of Col. H. M. Andrews and Lieut. N. E. Margetts entertained Lieutenant Churchill. In order to take advantage of cheaper railroad rates the date of departure of the troops

from this post for San Francisco has been changed from Feb. 27 to March 1.

Battery D, 1st F.A., under command of Lieut. William S. Browning, arrived Wednesday from San Francisco and were placed in camp in front of the hospital. The day was one of the coldest of the year, but no complaints were heard from any of the men, and none so far have been placed on sick report. With Battery D was also Lieut. Marshall G. Rando. Mrs. Browning and her sons, William and Robert, who arrived with Lieutenant Browning, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Deems. Lieutenant Rando is the guest of Lieut. W. H. Dods.

Lieut. and Mrs. N. E. Margetts were hosts at a beautifully appointed supper on Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Lieut. and Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Ballard, Captain Guignard, Lieutenants Dods, Greely and Clement.

Lieut. Ernest K. Johnstone, M.R.C., who accompanied Battery D, returned on the day of his arrival to San Francisco and sails on the March 5 transport for Manila.

Col. Henry M. Andrews tendered a reception to Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer on Wednesday afternoon, at which the entire garrison were present. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Hopkins and Mrs. Deems. The table was beautifully decorated with a profusion of rope smilax and red carnations. The orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery band furnished the music.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Winnifred Maud Palmer, of Vancouver, Washington, to Lieut. Harold H. Bateman, 1st Cav., the wedding will take place on Feb. 28.

The regular Wednesday night concert by the orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery band was well attended and they rendered a very fine program. Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Colonel Andrews, Mr. J. P. Quinette, Mr. Joseph Andrews, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt and Lieut. F. W. Teague. Mrs. D. J. Rumbough, with her two daughters and son, accompanied by Miss Blackwell, arrived here on Thursday from Washington, D.C. They went immediately to their own quarters, as Lieutenant Colonel Rumbough, having preceded them, had everything in readiness for their reception. Lieut. W. S. Browning has been assigned to quarters formerly occupied by Capt. H. B. Farrar. Mrs. Browning, with her sons, left this morning for Fort Reno to visit Mrs. P. Ennis for a short time.

Lieut. Harold H. Bateman left on the 16th on a fifteen days' leave and will join his battery on its arrival in San Francisco.

## FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1910.

This has been an unusually uneventful winter at the post. Last winter was more or less mild, but this one has given the officers and men here sufficient proof that the reputation of Oswego as a center of activity for storms has not been misplaced. The snowfall has been heavy and frequent, more than in many years. The post is situated on the bank of the lake, occupying an exposed position. This gives the storms an opportunity and the wind sweeps across the parade ground at a striking velocity. The War Department, however, is very solicitous for the comfort of the men and provides them with all necessary protection against the rigors of the Northern winter. The immense quantities of snow have furnished the inmates of the post ample exercise and have necessitated the employment of extra labor. The sidewalk surface about the post is very extensive.

Social activities among the officers have taken the form of card parties and social calls. The Post Card Club has held regular meetings. The hosts last Friday evening, Feb. 18, were Capt. and Mrs. Isaac C. Jenks, who entertained royally. Visitors have been comparatively few all winter. Colonel Paxton, post commandant, has been absent on leave for several months and Major Elmore F. Taggart has been in command. He will leave on Feb. 28 for Wakefield, Mass., for a tour of inspections of the Massachusetts Militia, to be absent ten days.

Captain Dorey, 4th Inf., was a guest at the post on Jan. 28, when he made an inspection of Co. D, 3d Regiment, N.G. N.Y., whose home station is Oswego. Col. William H. Chapin, inspector for the state of New York, had charge of the inspection, and Col. William Wilson, of Geneva, commanding the 3d New York, was present. Those from the post who attended were Lieutenants Thompson, Dusenbury, La Garde and Malloy. The members of the battalion were the guests of the militia company at a dress parade and drill held at the Oswego armory just before the holidays.

The men of the post have had no difficulty in passing the winter. When not occupied with regular or special duty they have busied themselves in social diversions of varied character, concerts, card socials, luncheons, etc. The officers have given the men every possible assistance in the development of the social side. The fact that many if not all of the men are musically inclined, and some exceptionally gifted, has given them an opportunity of organizing impromptu musicals and entertainments. Others have been steady patrons of the excellent vaudeville and moving picture shows at the local theaters, which are attended by the best people of the town. Athletics have not been neglected, the gymnasium in the post exchange being frequently visited by the men. They are preparing for an athletic meet on March 15, entries from this station only, no outsiders being eligible.

## FORT WINT.

Fort Wint, Grande Island, P.I., Jan. 20, 1910.

The Reading Club was entertained last week at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. E. W. Wildrick. Among those present were Mrs. Zollars, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Robinson and her mother, Mrs. Tidball; Mrs. McNeill and Mrs. Walker.

Last Saturday a party, consisting of Lieut. and Mrs. Robinson, Lieut. and Mrs. Tidball, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, went on an excursion to Subig. Many odd flowers were collected and places of interest visited. On the return trip the gasoline gave out and the party had to anchor for several hours. Signals were hoisted for help, which were finally seen, and another launch towed them to port. All reported an enjoyable time. Sunday the same people made an excursion to a Negrito village, not far from Olongapo, under the guidance of Dr. Durand. Wading and rowing up the small river the village was reached. There they were entertained by dancing and other native amusements. The party then returned to the hospital ship Relief, where they were royally entertained by their hospitable guide.

On Jan. 19 the Reading Club was entertained at the residence of Lieut. E. B. Walker. Some interesting books were read and discussed. The baseball team of Fort Wint played the Marine Corps last week. Owing to a poor field and high winds a poor exhibition took place, resulting in a score of 18 to 9, in favor of the Marines.

## FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26, 1910.

Taking advantage of the fine skating and sleighing, combined with a new moon, a merry party of young people from the post went sleighing Monday night over to Belle Isle, where they skated for several hours, enjoyed a delicious supper at the Casino, and then came sleighing back again; in the party were Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Kilburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Kelly, Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell, Miss Rowalle, Miss Adams and Miss Rafferty and Lieutenants Parker, Baker and Damm. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Coolidge, the wife of Brig. Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, gave a delightful bridge party at her apartments in the Pasadena; among the ladies going from the post were Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Rowalle, Miss Rowalle and Mrs. Purcell. That evening, notwithstanding the very bad weather, many of the officers and their families attended the moving picture show and band

concert given in the gymnasium and were well rewarded for their efforts by the excellent music and unusually thrilling pictures.

On Thursday Capt. and Mrs. Kilburn entertained at a charming dinner of eight covers; crimson was the prevailing color, and the guests included Major and Mrs. Fecht, Mrs. Rowalle, Capt. and Mrs. Rosenbaum and Lieutenant Colonel Jackson. That same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson gave a card party in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Arnold, who have recently returned from their honeymoon and are moving into their new home in the quarters vacated by Captain Connolly. Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Roche entertained the Post Card Club most delightfully in their own quarters, and the attractively little red hatchet score-cards appropriately recalled Washington's Birthday; the ladies' prize was cut for by four contestants, but won by Mrs. Booth, while the gentlemen's prize, a set of folding coat hangers in a leather case, was won by Dr. Yemans, cutting against Captain Kilburn, and the consolation was awarded to Mrs. Hatch. On Saturday the skating was so splendid on the flooded parade that it was enjoyed by the entire post-and, in the evening, Dr. and Mrs. Yemans gave a small bridge party.

Mrs. Lott, the wife of Capt. A. B. Lott, 6th Cav., is the guest of her mother, Mrs. James Mercer, at 600 Jefferson avenue. Mrs. T. A. Baldwin returned Wednesday from New York, where she was called by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Woodward, who is now quite recovered. Captain Ribbenick, who was recently retired, has come to settle in Detroit, and after the 1st of March will be installed at the Pasadena. Captain Howland, who is expected on the 18th, has been granted a ten days' leave and so will not arrive until the end of the month.

## FORT MCKINLEY, RIZAL.

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Jan. 21, 1910.

Mr. Martin Egan, ex-war correspondent, will lecture in the Y.M.C.A. this evening, on "Observations and Incidents of the Japanese-Russian War." Major W. E. Purviance, Med. Corps, who was an incoming passenger on the transport Magallanes from the South, has been detailed for duty at this post.

The long heralded "carnival" will start on Feb. 5 and continue to the 14th. The ground around the Luneta is being rapidly gotten into shape. Military organizations from all over the islands will be in attendance. Carnival enthusiasts who witnessed the great hippodrome spectacle in 1909 will be pleased to know that the Battery of the 5th Artillery, which operated so splendidly then, has been secured for the coming carnival. This organization, commanded by Lieut. Roy B. Staver, arrived at the carnival encampment a few days ago. Co. G, 7th Inf., commanded by Capt. Thomas M. Anderson, jr., which is among the crack drill organizations in the islands, will also be present. Their "silent drill" is a revelation and they intend to present some new features this season. The composite troop of the 12th Cavalry is getting into shape and are drilling every day. They will present every kind of trick riding and from the way the men and horses handle themselves they will no doubt carry the honors in the mounted line. The great musical organization, consisting of more than three hundred men, representing the bands of seven regiments of the military establishment located in and around Manila, will constitute the corps of the striking features of the carnival. Capt. John T. Toffey, jr., adjutant, 7th Inf., is preparing this immense organization and it is beyond doubt that the results will far excel anything in a spectacular musical feature that has ever been presented in the Orient before.

A feature of the opening this year which will add much to its impressiveness will be the ceremony known as the "Trooping of the Colors," in which at least the colors of seven regiments will be represented. All of the musical organizations concerned are going through a most rigorous course of practice and rehearsal and the event promises to be one of the most striking of the carnival of 1910.

The maneuvers will start on Feb. 16 and the troops expect to start for them from the temporary camps on Manila Flats. Everybody expects a strenuous three weeks. Capt. W. B. Burr, 20th Inf., has been detailed as adjutant of the big mobilization camp on the Flats, which will be known as Camp Otis.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 24, 1910.

Washington's Birthday was observed quietly on the post. The regimental band paraded the garrison before reveille, playing appropriate selections. An informal dance was given in the evening by the young people at Corbin Hall. Brig. Gen. Walter Howe, Col. John Van Rensselaer Hoff and Chaplain Edmund B. Smith were guests of the Society of the War of 1812 and Veteran Artillery Corps at the annual breakfast at Delmonico's. General Howe and Colonel Hoff responded to toasts for the Army. General Howe was present at the dinner of the New Jersey Branch of the Society of the Cincinnati at the Plaza Hotel. Four trumpeters from the garrison were on duty on this occasion and sounded the "President's March" as President Taft entered.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Reber. Lieut. Leo A. Dewey, 17th Inf., on leave from Fort McPherson, spent Sunday visiting friends in the garrison. Chaplain and Mrs. Charles S. Walkley lunched on Wednesday with Chaplain E. B. Smith. Miss Edith Harmon left on Thursday for a two weeks' visit in Washington. Major Herbert J. Slocum is on an extended tour of duty in New York and Pennsylvania. Capt. Robert H. Allen is on an inspection tour in New Jersey and Capt. Halstead Dorey in Connecticut.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 19, 1910.

The Weekly Reading Club meets at Mrs. C. H. Murray's on Monday afternoon. The Weekly Bridge Club meets on Wednesdays. Col. and Mrs. Murray gave a supper after the recent indoor concert. Card parties were given by Mrs. Lamson, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Holcombe, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Randolph.

Mrs. Murray has gone on a visit to Pittsburgh. Mrs. T. G. Carson's sister came on Monday.

Much interest is manifested in the weekly basketball games. Each company has its own team, as have the band and Hospital Corps. The games are all well attended. About the middle of the month a most interesting Sunday evening service was given at the post hall, at which about 800 men were present. Mayor Marshall was introduced by Colonel Murray, and made a most interesting address to the men. The band assisted in the music of the evening. The barrack junior basketball team played the Westerville and St. Patrick, Jr., teams during the month. The games were won by the barrack junior's team. The first 30 to 21, and the last 11 to 10.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 19, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott entertained at a dinner on Valentine's night in honor of Colonel Scott's birthday, when covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Russell Tracey, from the city; Capt. and Mrs. Uline and Captain Bridges.

The next formal hop will be on Washington's Birthday, when Col. and Mrs. Scott and Capt. and Mrs. Uline will receive the guests.

Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh entertained at dinner on Thursday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Uline and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Keyes, from the city.

The Ladies' Bridge Club met this week with Mrs. Conrad. Prizes were won by Mrs. Seaman and Mrs. Buckner and Mrs. Conrad.



# White Rock

## "The World's Best Table Water"

### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 24, 1910.

Dick Glendon, the Naval Academy coach, took advantage of the early spring and had three shells on the Severn last week for the first time. Altogether there are five crews, two of them being selected from the members of the fourth class. Glendon considers the crew material of this class to be the best he has seen since coaching the Navy crews, which speaks well for the future. The first crew rowed as follows: Bow, Meigs; 2, Ainsworth (c.); 3, Johnston; 4, Loftin; 5, Merring; 6, King; 7, Zenor; stroke, Griffin. The season opens with Harvard on April 21.

Two more midshipmen have been dropped, Edward Randolph Eberle, of New Mexico, third class, and Ralph Gilbert Penneyer, of Missouri. Both have been dropped for physical disqualification. Midshipman Edward Randolph Eberle, fourth class, has resigned. He had been on sick leave.

Chief Btan, George E. Plander, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the Naval Hospital here, has been retired.

The interclass indoor track meet will be held in the gymnasium next Saturday night, Feb. 26.

Mrs. Redgrave, wife of Comdr. De Witt C. Redgrave, U.S.N., has been the house guest of Mrs. Gilbert P. Coleman, wife of Professor Coleman, of the Naval Academy.

The midshipmen had a stiff fight when they met the team of Pennsylvania State College at wrestling here Saturday afternoon, but won by four and a half bouts to two and a half, mainly through the better staying powers of the lighter members of the team. The midshipmen won the first four bouts; of the three last, between the big fellows, the visitors took two, and the other, between Weems, Navy, and Lesh, Penn State, was a draw.

Elder, Navy, had clearly the better of it over Granville, Penn. State, in the first bout, and won in two minutes twenty seconds, with a bar and chancery hold. Brundage, of Penn State, gave Knott, Navy, a much harder fight, but finally succumbed to a single hold. In the 155-pound class the two team captains, Gilbert, of the Navy, and Brown, of Penn State, both worked hard. There was little to choose between them in the first nine minutes, but in an extra period Gilbert was given the decision. The next bout decided the event for the Navy, as Schofield defeated Morrison, of the visitors, after a stiff encounter lasting eight minutes, with an arm and head lock hold.

The first bout, which went to the visitors, was in the 158-pound class. Sowell, of the Navy, showed great strength, but was more than matched by Very's steadiness and knowledge of the game. The next bout was the draw between Weems, Navy, and Lesh, Penn State. The visitors won their only clean fall when Talbot threw Loftin in the heavyweight class. Talbot outweighed the midshipman about fifteen pounds and showed much knowledge of the game. The match throughout was contested with great spirit, but without undue roughness. The slightly superior average weight of the visitors was overcome by the superior condition of the local wrestlers. The referee was Mr. H. R. Riley, of Annapolis.

The midshipmen won from the gymnasts of the University of Pennsylvania here Saturday afternoon by a score of points to sixteen. LaMont, captain of the Navy team, won individual honors, taking fourteen points. He was first on the parallel bars and side horse, and tied with Kelly, of Penn., on the horizontal bars. Parker, Penn., took first on the rings. There was little to choose in the work of Kieffer and Gillette, of the Navy, and Kelly, of Penn., in the tumbling, and the event was the contest of the afternoon. All three showed some work which is not usually done by amateurs, and the judge held that Kieffer's series of hand springs, with side turns, flips and turns, and head springs and turns, had something on his competitors.

The summary: Score, Naval Academy 29 1-3, U. of Penn. 15 2-3; horizontal bars, LaMont, Navy, and Kelly, Penn., tied for first; third, Waddell, Navy; Kings, first, Parker, Penn.; second, Byrd, Navy; third, Stouffer, Penn.; Parallel bars, first, LaMont, Navy; tied for second, Kelly and Erb, Penn.; Tumbling, first, Kieffer, Navy; second, Gillette, Navy; third, Kelly, Penn. Side horse, first, LaMont, Navy; second, Zacharias, Navy; third, Lawson, Penn. Referee, Mr. John Lorett, Baltimore City College.

The Naval Academy won from St. John's College, of New York, at basketball here on Saturday afternoon by thirty-one to fourteen, the contest being of some interest, but marred by fouls. In individual work there was not so much difference, but the team work of the Navy was far ahead. The first half resulted sixteen to six, in favor of the Navy. At the beginning of the second the visitors did their best work. The contest established a local record for fouls, there being thirty-three in all, twenty-eight by visitors and five by the midshipmen. St. John's came to Annapolis with a great reputation, as they had defeated Yale decisively. The Navy team: Abbott, Hill, forwards; Douglas, center; Jacobs, Wills, Wild, guards. Referee, Mr. Sturdy, St. John's College, Annapolis.

The fencers from Columbia gave the midshipmen an excellent contest here on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday though they lost the match by seven bouts to two. The local foils men won in most cases by narrow margins. The match was originally scheduled with Columbia, but the latter asked to be relieved, and it was announced only the day before that Cornell would fill the bill. Late that evening a telegram announced that the Columbia fencers would be here after all. They were late arriving, but shortly after Columbia appeared and the match was started somewhat later than schedule time.

Scott was the only midshipman to take all of his bouts, though Merrill and Hall, the latter a new man on the team, did excellently. The noticeable fault of all the midshipmen was the inaccuracy of their aim, the point showing a tendency to drop. However, the general improvement of form was noticeable. All twenty-eight visitors did well, but Pitt showed somewhat the best form. Summary: Score, Naval Academy, 7 bouts; Columbia, 2. First round: Merrill (Capt.), Navy, won from Pitt (Capt.), Columbia; Hall, N., won from Miller, C.; Scott, N., won from Northrup, C. Second round: Pitt, C., won from Hall, N., after a tie; Miller, C., won from Merrill, N.; Scott, N., won from Pitt, C. Third round: Merrill, N., won from Northrup, C.; Scott, N., won from Miller, C.; Hall, N., won from Northrup, C. Judge, C. W. Cusack, C. F. W. Morrison and T. W. Johnson, all of Naval Academy.

The St. John's College team, of Annapolis, and the Naval Academy met at basketball for the first time the same afternoon. The collegians only organized a team last year and were snowed under, 65 to 4. The Navy team were: Wenzell, Wild, McKee, Abbott, Hill, McGung, forwards; Douglas, Ertz, center; Jacob, Flanagan, Comstock, Y. C. W. W.

The midshipmen were given a full day's holiday on the 22d.

Studies were suspended from 7:30 p.m., on the 21st until the same hour on the 22d, and general liberty was given.

Miss Ida Sheffield, of Cedar Springs, Ga., is visiting her brother, Lieut. F. L. Sheffield, U.S.N., at his home in this city.

Midshipman A. W. Ashbrook, 4th class, of Lexington, Ky., has resigned.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 17, 1910.

Among the events of the week was an auto trip to Del Monte Ranch for a couple of days, given by Capt. and Mrs. Dolph for Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, of Monterey. Mrs. G. W. McIver left Wednesday for San Francisco to spend the next few weeks with her father, Col. W. R. Smedberg, retired. Among the recent temporary acquisitions to the garrison are Capt. M. B. Stewart, Capt. J. P. Harbison and Capt. J. L. De Witt, members of the Infantry Equipment Board, who arrived during the early part of the week to conduct tests and experiments with the different styles and sets of equipment for the Infantry soldiers.

Mrs. Wilford Twyman was hostess at 500 Saturday afternoon. The prizes, tally cards and refreshments carried out the valentine effect. Among those present were Mrs. Casaday, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. Moorman, Mrs. Ripley, Miss Jack, Miss Meyer, Miss Conover, Miss Creary, Mrs. Holly, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Norman, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Widdifield, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Sharon and Mrs. Jones.

Col. C. W. Mason, our genial commanding officer, is the first American native son of California to command this post. The Colonel was born at San Diego while his father, the late Gen. J. L. Mason, U.S.A., was stationed there. Capt. Murray Baldwin, another native son, is the grandson of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Johnson entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of the visiting officers, Captain Stewart and Sergeant De Witt. The round table was a mass of violets and spring flowers, tulip streamers, lavender candle shades and place-cards. Mrs. Murray's ball in Monterey Wednesday evening furnished a fitting climax to the brilliant affairs she has given since the first of the year. Among the garrison people present were Capt. and Miss Pickering, Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Harbison, Lieut. and Mrs. Widdifield, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharon, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones.

W. H. Johnson, our genial commanding officer, is the first American native son of California to command this post. The Colonel was born at San Diego while his father, the late Gen. J. L. Mason, U.S.A., was stationed there. Capt. Murray Baldwin, another native son, is the grandson of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Misses Sergeant came up from their summer home in Carmel during the week and spent several days with Dr. and Mrs. Casaday. Capt. Murray Baldwin is enjoying a new motor cycle. Dr. and Mrs. Casaday entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of the visiting officers, Captain Stewart and Sergeant De Witt. The round table was a mass of violets and spring flowers, tulip streamers, lavender candle shades and place-cards. Mrs. Murray's ball in Monterey Wednesday evening furnished a fitting climax to the brilliant affairs she has given since the first of the year. Among the garrison people present were Capt. and Miss Pickering, Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Harbison, Lieut. and Mrs. Widdifield, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharon, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones.

The Misses Sergeant came up from their summer home in Carmel during the week and spent several days with Dr. and Mrs. Casaday. Capt. Murray Baldwin is enjoying a new motor cycle. Dr. and Mrs. Casaday entertained at dinner Wednesday evening in honor of the visiting officers, Captain Stewart and Sergeant De Witt. The round table was a mass of violets and spring flowers, tulip streamers, lavender candle shades and place-cards. Mrs. Murray's ball in Monterey Wednesday evening furnished a fitting climax to the brilliant affairs she has given since the first of the year. Among the garrison people present were Capt. and Miss Pickering, Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Mrs. Dolph, Lieut. and Mrs. Harbison, Lieut. and Mrs. Widdifield, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Sharon, Lieut. and Mrs. Jones.

Captain Bell, Lieutenant Twyman and Captain Dolph are busy overhauling their autos, preparatory for a trip next week to San Francisco.

The Chief of Ordnance has furnished the School of Musketry at this post 20,000 rounds of ammunition for use in testing Colt's revolver, caliber .22 and six Hopkins and Allen, seven-shot, caliber .22.

Major P. G. Wales returned from the Presidio of San Francisco this week, where he had been the guest of his brother-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Beck.

A post baseball nine, composed of Lieutenants Pope, Jones, Dravo, Pritchett, James, Everts, Groninger, McGrath and Captain Smedberg, has been formed to play against the officers of the Presidio of San Francisco Saturday afternoon. Colonel Bullard is enjoying a ten days' hunting leave. The Work Theater was well patronized by the garrison Tuesday evening to witness the presentation of "The Lion and the Mouse." Capt. and Miss Pickering entertained a number of friends with a Welsh rabbit at their quarters after the play. Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope were visitors in San Francisco on the 19th, to wish "bon voyage" to friends on the transport, also to witness the baseball game in the afternoon between the officers of this post and the Presidio.

Thursday afternoon was a day for the School of Musketry. Col. L. won the honors, and will enter the contest with Cos. E and A, 8th Inf., next Thursday in the field meet. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of Pacific Grove, entertained Captain Baldwin, Lieutenant Minnigerode, Capt. and Miss Pickering, Lieutenant Russell, Capt. and Miss Creary at a Valentine party Monday evening. Captain Creary winning three Valentine hearts, which entitles him to the first prize, a daisy heart box of candy. Mrs. Bruguiere entertained with a charming musicale Thursday evening for twenty guests.

From the garrison were Miss Pickering, Lieutenant Samuelson, Captain Pickering, Lieutenant Everts and Captain Reed, Lieut. and Mrs. Pope, Lieut. and Mrs. Kalde, and the members of the officers' baseball nine of this post were guests of honor at a box party, given at the Van Ness Theater by the officers of the other team. Lieut. W. C. Russell has just received his promotion to the 11th Infantry and will soon leave for his new station. Lieut. G. R. Guild is expected to arrive this week to fill the vacancy made by Lieutenant Russell in the 8th Infantry.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1910.

The cadets scored their second fencing victory of the season in the match with Princeton, which was held on Friday afternoon, Feb. 18, one day earlier than the date scheduled, in order to allow the cadet team to take part in the junior foil competition for the Salter medal in New York city on Saturday. The West Point team was composed of Sohlberg, Cocroft, Dargue and Strong. Princeton was represented by Wolf, Colver and Gardner. The following is the summary: First round: Cocroft defeated Wolf, Sohlberg defeated Colver and Dargue defeated Gardner. Second round: Cocroft defeated Colver, Sohlberg defeated Gardner and Dargue defeated Wolf. Third round: Cocroft defeated Gardner, Strong defeated Wolf and Dargue defeated Colver. Judges, W. Curran and Mr. Meylan, of the New York Fencers' Club, and Lieutenant Russell, U.S.A. In the first meet of the season, held on Saturday, Feb. 12, the cadets had been equally fortunate against the University of Pennsylvania, winning every bout. Colver was the best man on the Princeton team. Dargue is a new man on the West Point team, who is doing good work. Sohlberg won easily in the Princeton match, showing improvement over his fencing of the previous Saturday.

In basketball victory still attends the efforts of the home team, as shown by last Saturday's score in the game with Colgate, where, after a close contest, the result was 34 to 23, in favor of the cadets. The game was fast, and the passing of both teams was good. The first half ended—Colgate, 11; West Point, 16. In the second the cadets' team work told, although their opponents kept them well covered. The West Point team were: McKinney, Conard, forwards; Surles, Jones, center; Arnold, Cophorne, guards.

To-day, Washington's Birthday, the cadet team fences in New York city with the Turn Verein. On the 26th Columbus will come to West Point; on March 5 Yale will be the visiting team; Cornell on the 12th; the preliminary, at West Point, March 19; March 26, in New York, the intercollegiate.

The following have been among recent social events: On Feb. 9 Mrs. Glassford gave a progressive bridge party for Lieutenants Glassford's mother and her guests. Prizes were won by Mrs. Ruggles and Mrs. Nelly. On Feb. 14 the tournament of the Monday Bridge Club was concluded; first prize was won by Mrs. Ruggles, second by Mrs. Fieberger, third by Mrs. Darrah, and fourth by Mrs. Nesbitt. On Feb. 16 a bridge luncheon was given by Mrs. Ansell for her mother, Mrs. Tracy, at Cullum Hall. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Dunwoody, Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Darrah. A beautiful luncheon was served afterward in the library of Mrs. Ansell, where the bridge players were joined by a number of the other ladies of the post.

To the great regret of their friends Capt. and Mrs. Ansell will shortly take their departure from the post, as the Captain has been detailed acting judge advocate of the Department of the Army, and will leave for San Francisco in time to sail April 5 for Zambanga, P.I. On the evening of Feb. 14 a Valentine dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. Jewett. On the evening of the 17th a dinner was given by Col. and Mrs. Larned for their guest, Miss Jackson. Lieut. and Mrs. Morey and a number of the bachelor officers were among the guests. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Manley entertained at dinner, and Lieut. and Mrs. Sibley, Capt. and Mrs. Traub and Lieut. and Mrs. Dunwoody. On the evening of the 18th Col. and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Robinson and Capt. and Mrs. Traub were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Morey.

The Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Newburgh, preached at the Thursday evening service at the Cadet Chapel last week. The Rev. Mr. Elliott also preached at the Cadet Chapel last Sunday morning. Mr. W. J. Schieffelin, a promising member of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, addressed the congregation in Memorial Hall. Mr. Edmunds, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, will speak next Sunday, "Louis XIV., and the Splendor of the Old Régime," was the title of the paper read by Mrs. Farman at the meeting of the Reading Club on Feb. 17.

Mrs. Tracy, a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ansell; Miss Jackson, a guest of Mrs. Ansell; Mrs. Glassford, a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Glassford, and Miss Harris, a guest of Mrs. Riggs, have been among visitors at the post during the week.

The event of greatest general interest was, of course, the Hundredth Night Entertainment, held in Memorial Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 19. It is scarcely necessary to explain the origin of the name, so important a part does this celebration hold in the history of the Corps. The celebration of his relatives and friends, with June 1 only one hundred years distant. The dress rehearsal of the play, with which this event was celebrated, was held on Friday evening, as has been the custom for a number of years, in order that the audience may have the opportunity of seeing the play to advantage, and also that the congestion otherwise incident to the following morning may be relieved.

A long look into the future is taken by the author of "A Pipe Dream," a musical extravaganza in three acts, which was witnessed by a large and sympathetic audience last Saturday evening. The book was by Cadet William C. Sherman, the music by Cadet Walter Moore, the lyrics by Cadet W. C. Sherman, assisted by Cadet Calvin M. Smith. Cadet Farnsworth was the musical director and Cadet Wildrick stage manager. The following is the cast of the play:

Jack Armstrong.....Willis D. Grittenberger  
Bobby Barr, chip of the old block.....Walter Moore  
Billy Booker, Jean Bart's posterity.....Calvin M. Smith  
(First classman, 1930.)

Prof. Heller, Department of Engineering.....Paul S. Reinecke  
Mrs. Heller, a suffragette.....Shelton M. Wadley  
Col. F. S. Strong, Corps of Engineers.....Robert L. Gray  
Col. H. Polk, Ordnance Department.....John S. Wood  
2d Lieut. D. Owen Byrnes, 10th Cav.....Max S. Murray  
(Class of 1910.)

Mr. Lawson, keeper of grounds at Palm Beach.....Wm. Dean, jr.  
El Capitan Short, Department of Tactics.....Ralph C. Holliday  
Margaret Sherman.....William H. Youngs  
Grace Torrey.....Ira T. Wyche  
Mary Chamberlin.....Joseph P. Aleshire  
Cato, valet for Jack's and Bobby's house.....Arthur C. Evans  
Bridget O'Connor.....Walter G. Kilner  
Patricia McGinnis.....Hernan A. Ulloa  
(Las Senoritas Hermosas, late of Limerick, Ireland.)  
Witch.....William C. Sherman

Synopsis: Act I.—Old Father Time, not having died, keeps going the rounds until the year 1929 is almost finished; West Point undergoes slight changes in the time between 1910 and 1929, and we find a tea-fight going on in a room in Cadet Barracks; the class of 1910 is holding a reunion at West Point to break the act ends by the publication of an order to the effect that the Corps of Cadets will spend the winter at Palm Beach, Fla.

Act II.—The Corps of Cadets is having great times in Florida, when one of the unchangeable fixtures of the U.S.M.A.—a Tac—arrives on the scene; later Mrs. Heller blows in and announces that a suffragette congress has passed laws making West Point co-educational; a Hobbsian love scene follows; then the descendant of Peterhoff, after detailed account of his devotion to the eternal feminine, gives a short discourse on the history of Gumstickery.

Act III.—Par. 132, Regulations U.S.M.A., having long been obsolete, we next find the cadets having a high old time in a café, preparatory to their return to the shores of the Hudson. In the midst of their hilarity a witch from headquarter breaks the spell that binds them.

It goes without saying that the play was a decided success and made and kept the audience good-humored from the rise



# BLACK, STARR & FROST

Diamonds, Pearls, Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Bronzes.

Special Designs for Badges, Medals, Class Rings and Insignia for the Services.

Our Stationery Department will submit samples and estimates for Wedding Invitations  
Visiting Cards, Correspondence Cards, and all kinds of Personal and Service Stationery.

438 FIFTH AVE., COR. 39th ST.

NEW YORK

of the curtain until its fall several hours later. Where all were fitted to the roles assigned it is difficult to discriminate. Mrs. Heller, perhaps, made the hit of the evening, and the suffragettes, in their costumes of gray dress coats, black skirts and top boots, presented an original and striking picture.

The hop on Monday evening was a very crowded affair. The band awakened all at the post from slumber at reveille on the morning of Washington's Birthday. A ride was given for the visitors in the riding hall in the morning. The national salute was fired at noon. The day was kept as a holiday, mess hall dinner having been served at one o'clock, with an addition of various items to the menu in honor of the day.

In the afternoon a fast hockey game was played with the Brown five, in which the cadets defeated the visitors by a score of 26 to 8. The following is the lineup: West Point team—McKinney, Conard, forwards; Surles, Jones, center; Arnold, Copthorne, right guards. A game between the cadets' second team and the Central High School, of Philadelphia, resulted in a score for the home five of 22 to 19. The teams were so evenly matched that an extra period was required to decide the game.

The fencing team of the Academy, accompanied by seven cadets and Capt. H. J. Koehler, Lieut. G. M. Russell and O. A. Dickinson and Professor Vauthier, visited the New York Turn Verein on Washington's Birthday. They were entertained by John Allaire and other members of the club. Captain Koehler and Charles Kock, fencing instructor at the Turn Verein, gave an exhibition of the two schools of fencing, and Senior Aencione showed some play as it is practiced on the Continent to-day. The day's entertainment was concluded with a dinner to the West Pointers, at which a loving cup was presented to Lieutenant Russell.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 18, 1910.

The return of the Pacific Fleet has brought a host of Service people to San Francisco and the surrounding cities, although the big cruisers are to remain within the Golden Gate for only ten days. At the yard there have been dinners, luncheons and cards with a number of visitors to add variety to the program.

Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindleberger were dinner hosts on Thursday, the 10th, for a congenial coterie of friends, all enthusiastic bridge players. Capt. E. B. Underwood, Lieut. S. L. Graham and Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Wilson won the prizes at that game, and others present were Mrs. Underwood, Comdr. and Mrs. C. A. Carr, Mrs. Graham, Paymr. and Mrs. E. W. Bonaffon, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Mary Turner and Capt. Benjamin Tappan.

The advent of a baby girl is bringing many felicitations to Lieut. and Mrs. Butler V. Rhodes, U.S.N. The little one arrived a week ago and both she and Mrs. Rhodes are doing well, in Vallejo.

Mrs. William A. Glassford, jr., nee Eleanor Phelps, reached San Francisco from the Orient last week and is here visiting her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps. She has enjoyed a delightful tour of the Philippines, Japan and China. During the coming week-end she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Driscoll at San Mateo. Mrs. Driscoll was Miss Alice Bacon, daughter of Pay Dir. and Mrs. A. W. Bacon. Mrs. John Irwin, jr., and little daughter, who sailed for the Orient when Mrs. Glassford went out, will not return here until May to remain to school at Alcatraz Island. Mrs. Valentine S. Nelson is the guest of Mrs. John B. Milton at Yerba Buena. When Captain Nelson was ordered to Yokohama to assume command of the Colorado some months ago, Mrs. Nelson left this yard for a brief stay in the Orient. On Monday last she was the guest of Mrs. Gatewood in Vallejo. Mrs. Gatewood, mother of Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood, has been far from well, but has now recovered. Mrs. R. D. Gatewood was hostess at a small bridge party on Saturday, and prizes were won by Mrs. Arthur W. Dodd, Miss Simons and Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson. Other guests were Mrs. Anderso, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Kindleberger, Mrs. Bonaffon, Mrs. Glassford, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Noa and Mrs. Heiner. Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon's dinner on Saturday was an enjoyable affair, followed by bridge, at which Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and Captain Dodd carried off the honors. Others present were Comdr. and Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Dodd, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Gordon, Surg. and Mrs. Kindleberger and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilson.

Among those who sailed on the Manchuria last week were Comdr. and Mrs. G. R. Slocum, Major and Mrs. Carroll D. Buck, U.S.A., who returned from the Philippines a few weeks ago, and pleasantly located at Alcatraz Island, a proximity to San Francisco pleasing to their friends, for as Mrs. Ynez Shorb White, Mrs. Buck was an acknowledged leader of society in that city. Rear Admiral Louis Kempf and Miss Cornelia Kempf are again in San Francisco, after a pleasant visit to Texas. Miss Goodman and Miss Gesford, of Napa, arrived here on Friday and are the guests of Mrs. Caldwell Turner at the Fairmont. Mrs. Turner, who is a few weeks ago, among other Service women in San Francisco at present are Mrs. Chester Wells, Mrs. C. T. Owens, Mrs. Waldo Evans, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. L. R. Sargent, Mrs. H. J. Ziege-meier and Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans.

In compliment to Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Thomas S. Wilson entertained at luncheon aboard the Manila on the 14th. The decorations were symbolical of St. Valentine, and other guests were Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Bonaffon, Mrs. Conner, Mrs. Kindleberger, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Webb. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. Frances Ingersoll, of Boston, that was, arrived here on Monday last. Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatewood brought home a number of ducks on the last day of the season, and as a result his friends were pleasantly remembered. The series of six evenings at bridge, enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. Carr, Capt. and Mrs. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Kindleberger, Paymr. and Mrs. Bonaffon and Dr. and Mrs. Webb was concluded Tuesday evening when Mrs. Webb was the hostess. When final scores were counted up the prizes fell to Mrs. Webb and Paymaster Bonaffon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Matthew H. Thomlinson, 22d Inf., are rejoicing in the arrival of a little son, born at the home of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miller, in Sausalito a week or so ago. Lieutenant Thomlinson is at present with his company in Alaska. Ensign Charles C. Hartigan, who arrived aboard the West Virginia, is receiving many congratulations, for it was since his departure that his engagement to Miss Margaret Thompson was made public. She is a relative of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry W. Lyon. It is probable that the wedding will take place in Sausalito. Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkman Kirkwood H. Donovan, of the West Virginia, is another to receive congratulations, for he is to be married to Miss Dorothy Draper, of San Francisco, and Sausalito, as soon as he receives his ensign's commission, it is understood. Their engagement was announced some time ago. Still another engagement is recorded among the junior officers' mess of the West Virginia, for it is probable that the marriage of Miss Anna Bard, Ensign S. A. Taffinder will be an event of Easter week. Ensign Taffinder is visiting ex-Senator and Mrs. Thomas Bard in the southern part of the state.

Capt. W. M. Small, U.S.M.C., has been transferred to the naval hospital from the South Dakota for treatment. Major Albert S. McLemore, U.S.M.C., has sufficiently recovered to be discharged from the hospital and has left his home in the East. A board convened here Tuesday for the examination of Ensigns E. R. Shipp, E. A. Swanson, W. T. Lightie, H. G. Bowen, R. S. Culp and S. H. Lawton, Jr., all due for promotion to junior lieutenant. Lieut. C. S. Kerrick has been reported for temporary duty aboard the New Orleans, being assigned to permanent duty upon her arrival on the Asiatic

Station. Comdr. C. A. Carr's orders detaching him from the head of the machinery department, arrived on Tuesday, but he is to remain here for the present, and has been assigned to duty as aid to the commandant.

The court of inquiry in session here to fix responsibility for the condition of the New Orleans' boiler tubes, which necessitated her return to this yard two days after she sailed for Honolulu, has completed its work and forwarded the findings to Washington.

Stories sent from Vallejo immediately following the boiler explosion aboard the Hopkins at San Diego were an injustice to the Mare Island Yard and workmen. They were to the effect that an anonymous letter had been received six weeks before the Hopkins sailed warning the yard authorities to beware of her boiler tubes; that an investigation had been held, and it had been ascertained that a number of the tubes had been stopped up. No such letter was ever received and as a matter of fact no work was done on the Hopkins's boilers here except some minor work, handled entirely by the crew of the vessel.

The Galveston, Commander Capehart commanding, and the tug Iroquois, which reached San Francisco on Monday, came up to the yard Tuesday and as soon as practicable will be placed out of commission for estimates on the cost of the extensive overhauling they are to receive here. They were also some two hundred recruits were brought to the Independence from the Yerba Buena training station, prior to their transfer to the ships of the fleet. On Tuesday a case, believed to be scarlet fever, developed in one of these recruits, and the Independence is in strict quarantine. Since then another case, believed to be scarlet fever, and twenty cases of measles have broken out among the recruits. These patients have been removed to the hospital, and to-day one hundred recruits who show symptoms were sent to the hospital to remain under observation for one week. This makes 256 patients there, and it was accordingly necessary to erect twenty-one tents to-day in order to accommodate all.

It is believed here that the West Virginia and Maryland will be detached from the fleet when it sails from San Francisco next week and will be placed in reserve here for a thorough overhauling of the machinery, to rejoin the fleet by the latter part of July. Reports are that they consumed much more coal than the other ships on the return from Honolulu. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of stores and provisions were shipped from here to the vessels in the lower bay to-day.

## FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Feb. 22, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. H. A. Greene gave a beautiful dinner on Tuesday night for Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. G. R. Caldwell, Mrs. Herman Lackman, Miss Elizabeth Little, Miss Louise Buck, Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge, Lieuts. Jacob Schick and R. L. Eichelberger. The table was artistically decorated with ferns and Wandering Jew and the entire color scheme was in green. Mrs. R. E. Ingram was hostess at a delightful bridge party on Wednesday afternoon for Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Cecil, Miss Russell Cecil, Mrs. Buck, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Conry, Mrs. Crallé, Mrs. Cron, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. De Lancy, Miss Edna White, Miss Louise Buck, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Reed, Miss Blackford, of Indianapolis, Mrs. John Little, Mrs. Herman Lackman, of Cincinnati, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Weeks, Mrs. Frier, Miss Frances Nash and Miss Paxton, who is visiting Mrs. A. M. Owen. The prizes were won by Mrs. Buck and Mrs. Owen, a beautiful fernery and a dainty candlestick. Major and Mrs. R. C. Van Vliet entertained with bridge on Wednesday night for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Lackman, Mrs. Buck and Lieuts. J. B. Shuman, C. R. Lewis and C. E. Swartz. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Coleman entertained at dinner on Thursday night for Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Conry, who recently returned from detached service at Rock Island Arsenal. Others present were Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vernon Griffith, of Indianapolis, Mrs. M. L. Forbes, Mrs. Lackman, Miss Blossom Reed, Capt. J. T. Dean and Lieuts. A. J. White and G. V. Heidt. After the dinner bridge whist was played.

An informal hop was given in the post hall Friday night which was very largely attended, but owing to the heavy snow-fall few people from the city attended. Several hop suppers were given later. During Lent informal hops only will be given, every two weeks on Friday nights.

On Monday night 1st Serg. Roy A. Purdue, Co. D, 10th Inf., and Mrs. Purdue were hosts at a delightful Valentine party at their home at Spring Valley. Every room was decorated with red, white and blue hearts, radiating from the center like spokes of a wheel, while large hearts dotted the walls. Cards were played and dainty refreshments were served. "Hearty" souvenirs were given Mrs. Taylor, Miss Van Eitzen and Sergeants Day and Frisbie for highest scores.

The heaviest snowstorm in years occurred during the week; all street car lines were out of commission for two days and the post was quite isolated. Several parties of officers and their families went to see Anna Held and were held up the greater part of the night on the cars trying to get home. Col. and Mrs. Greene entertained Capt. and Mrs. Coleman on Saturday afternoon at the Colonial to see Julian Eltinge, and later at the Columbia Club for dinner. Miss Frances Nash, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. A. C. Cron, left Thursday for her home in Spokane, Wash.

Chaplain John A. Ferry is busily engaged organizing a soldier vaudeville troupe and has found a great deal of excellent talent. Immediately after Easter the Chaplain will take his troupe to Connersville, Ind., to play for the benefit of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Herman Lackman, of Cincinnati, spent the week-end with Mrs. John Little. Mrs. Lackman and her family have been visiting here for three weeks and are now returning to Cincinnati on Monday. The families of Capt. J. B. Gowen and John B. Schoeffel are quarantined with measles. Dorothy Gowen and Helen Schoeffel contracted it while attending the public schools of Indianapolis. During the absence of Captain Gowen in quarantine Lieut. Francis Eastman is acting adjutant.

Lieut. Gordon Catts entertained with a theater party at English's on Saturday afternoon to see the "Golden Girl" for the Misses Louise and Le Roy Buck and Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger. Lieut. C. E. Swartz entertained the same party Saturday night with a dinner at the Columbia Club, and later at the Park theater to see Black Patti. Miss Laura Paxton, of Princeton, Ind., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. M. Owen.

Green ink is being displayed by several of the officers in the Leavenworth war game and sessions are held every Monday night at the Administration building. The following officers are working problems in the war game as a part of the post-graduate course: Capt. H. H. Tebbetts, H. E. Eames, R. E. Ingram and J. B. Schoeffel.

On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. G. M. Crallé gave a beautiful pink dinner. The table was set with dainty and sparkling a large bowl of pink and white tulips, pink place-cards, candles, bonbons and almond dishes and a touch

of pink throughout each course. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Tebbetts, Miss Blossom Reed, Miss Frances Rockwell and Lieutenants Schick and Lewis.

Word was received at the post on Monday that Q.M. Sergt. A. L. Dorritt, Co. F, 10th Inf., was found dead alongside the C.G. and P. traction lines, near Cincinnati, on Sunday night. Death was due to a bullet wound in the center of the forehead, but it is not yet known whether self-inflicted or due to an assailant. Sergeant Dorritt was an old soldier of excellent character, only in Co. F a short time and recently appointed a sergeant.

The following is the standing of the first six pairs in the bridge whist tournament for the week: Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. Conry, 763; Mrs. R. G. Caldwell and Mrs. W. L. Reed, 695; Mrs. W. L. Buck and Mrs. William Taylor, 683; Miss Gertrude Morian and Miss Sarita Van Vliet, 681; Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Weeks, 678; Miss Louise Buck and Lieut. R. L. Eichelberger, 677.

The neck-and-neck race in the 10th Infantry Bowling League between the band and Co. B still continues, with the band in the lead by a slight margin. During the week the band won two from the D's. The B's dropped one to the L's and won two from the A's. High team total was rolled by the G's, with 901 in their last try. Street, of the G's, was high among the individuals, posting 221 in his last effort, and Hill, of the band, was second, with 203. The following is the standing, games won, lost and percentage: Band, 38, 7, .844; Co. B, 37, 8, .822; Co. D, 26, 16, .619; Co. M, 25, 17, .595; Co. E, 20, 22, .476; Co. F, 19, 23, .452; Co. G, 19, 23, .452; Co. K, 19, 23, .452; Co. C, 18, 24, .429; Co. H, 17, 25, .405; Co. I, 16, 26, .381; Co. A, 13, 29, .310; Co. L, 9, 33, .214.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 23, 1910.

Last Thursday morning Mrs. Walter C. Baker and her mother, Mrs. Bradley, gave a very attractive bridge luncheon at the Chamberlin, and the prizes were won by Mrs. R. P. Davis and Mrs. Francis Lincoln. Other guests were Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Kimberly, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Barney. Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln have as their house guests Lieut. and Mrs. R. B. Lincoln, of Fort Thomas, Ky. Thursday afternoon Mrs. C. C. Carter entertained at bridge in honor of the Misses Ward, of Norfolk. Asked to meet them were Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Dengler, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. McKell and Mrs. Coleman. The prizes were won by Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Howell. On Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Frank W. Coe entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. H. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. James F. Barney. A jolly card party was given that evening by Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson in honor of Miss Katherine Nicholls. Five hundred was played, and others asked were Miss Knox, Misses Margaret, Ann, Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Miss Balthis, Lieutenants Lee, Moore, Tilton, Heath, Austin and Jemison.

Capt. and Mrs. Curtis G. Rorebeck have as their guest Lieut. Col. I. W. Littell, Q.M. Dept., of Governors Island. Friday evening Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Dengler entertained at dinner for Mrs. Kimberly and Capt. Claudius Seaman. After dinner Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins were asked in for bridge. Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Wheatley had three tables of bridge and their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Miss Roland, Mr. Jack Jowett, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams. After the hop Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck gave a supper at the club for Misses Margaret, Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Bessie Kimberly, Miss Marion Townsley, Miss Katherine Nicholls, Lieutenants Call, Acheson, Lee, Tilton and Mr. Jack Jowett.

Sunday evening several dinners were given; a very elaborate one by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Farley for Col. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley, General Carleton, Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall. Another dinner was given by Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Baker and Mrs. Bradley at the Chamberlin for Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Bettison, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Claude Brigham, Captain Seaman and Lieut. Louis Dice. Monday afternoon Mrs. Bettison entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Henry Todd, of Washington. Other guests were Mrs. Hase, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Carter.

The much talked of Colonial ball came off last night, given by Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, at the Chamberlin. The costumes were very handsome, and altogether it was a gorgeous scene. Sixteen were asked to dance the minuet, and most gracefully was it danced by Mr. and Mrs. Adams, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Lieut. Walter Donahue, Capt. and Mrs. Clarence McNeil, Mrs. Harrison Hall, Lieut. and Mrs. James F. Barney, Lieut. John Pratt, Mrs. George A. Nugent, Mrs. Francis H. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Fred L. Perry, Capt. G. P. Peed and Lieut. Louis R. Dice. Before the ball last night Capt. and Mrs. James F. Howell gave an unusually attractive dinner, all the guests wearing Colonial costumes and powdered wigs; they were Major and Mrs. Hayden, Major and Mrs. Coe, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Major and Mrs. Heiner. Sunday afternoon Lieutenants Call and Acheson entertained at luncheon for Miss Marion Townsley and Miss Margaret Kimberly.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 22, 1910.

Friday night the officers, ladies and children of the post enjoyed roller skating in the mess hall, to music by the post band. Later Lieutenants Blakely and Walker entertained with a supper for Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Gregory, Major and Mrs. Straub, Lieut. and Mrs. Forrester, Miss Shields, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Mitchell.

Lieut. R. D. Goodwin, 4th Inf., who sails for the Philippines in July, arrived at the post this week to take Lieutenant Brewster's place, who is ordered to Fort D. A. Russell. Miss Julia Brewster, of St. Louis, spent the week end with Capt. and Mrs. Gregory.

St. Louis and the surrounding country is covered with fourteen inches of snow as a result of the worst blizzard since 1884. Wednesday and Thursday trolley cars were blocked and traffic was almost impossible. The temperature was down near zero.

Saturday night Col. and Mrs. Mann were hosts at an attractive dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Nephew, of St. Louis, Col. and Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Ford, Miss Shields, and Major Shook. Sunday night another dinner was given by Captain Robertson for Major Shook, Captain Gregory, and Lieutenants Wilson and Wiegstein. Tuesday night Major and Mrs. Straub were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mabey for dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club, of St. Louis, and for "Havana," after which they went to Tony Faust's.

Monday night the post band gave a concert in the mess



# Welch's Grape Juice



You can now get Welch's Grape Juice, the most delicious and refreshing, as well as the most healthful and invigorating beverage, at most Post Exchanges and Commissary Stores.

If you cannot get Welch's, a 3-oz. sample bottle will be mailed to you, anywhere in the United States, on receipt of 10 cents.

Our booklet, telling all about Welch's Grape Juice, how it is made and the many delightful ways of serving it, is free.

Welch's Grape Juice is just the pure juice of the best selected, fresh picked Concord Grapes. It comes in quarts, pints, half-pints, 4-oz. and half-gallon bottles.

Write for the booklet today.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N. Y.

hall; a basketball game between the Hospital Corps and 28d Company followed. The former won, 31 to 17. Saturday night two more games were played, and were followed by moving pictures. The 27th won from the 15th Co., 24 to 11; and the 16th defeated the 18th Co., 22 to 13. During the pause between the two games fire call summoned the command to extinguish a small blaze in the receiving barracks, a burning chimney.

Tuesday night Capt. and Mrs. Gregory entertained with a Valentine's birthday dinner. There were four tables, the dinner being progressive. The guests were Major and Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Brewster, Lieut. and Mrs. Forster, the Misses Brewer and Mitchell, Major Shook, Dr. Kehde, of St. Louis, Captain Robertson and Lieutenants Mitchell, Blakely and Walker. Wednesday night the bridge club met at Lieutenant Blakely's; the highest score was made by Mrs. Errington. Mrs. Tyrell, of Chicago, arrived Friday, to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Errington for some time. Captain Sanderson, of Chicago, was also their guest for the week-end. Lieutenant Blakely was host at a dinner at the Missouri Athletic Club, and theater party Saturday night. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Forster, Lieut. and Mrs. Brewster and Lieutenant Walker.

## FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Feb. 23, 1910.

The enlisted men of the Fort Washington Amusement Club celebrated Washington's Birthday by giving a minstrel show. The tug Swartwout made special trips to town to bring down guests, and the gymnasium, which had been fitted up with a good-sized stage, was filled with an enthusiastic audience, who received the many amusing "hits" with much laughter and applause.

Ground has been broken for the two new field officers' sets of quarters, opposite the bachelor building, and work on them has been steadily progressing the past week.

Fort Washington was represented at the Y.M.C.A. banquet in Washington on Thursday by Colonel Davis and about ten of the enlisted men, who went up to town in a special boat.

The officers and ladies of the garrison still keep up their interest in bowling. After the bowling last Friday night Capt. and Mrs. Hicks gave an informal chafing-dish supper. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Turtle, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Matson, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Lieutenants Deans and Snow.

Dinners in honor of Major and Mrs. Waterhouse have been given by Lieut. and Mrs. Brown and Capt. and Mrs. Matson. Mrs. Reichold and Miss Helen Moore, of Delaware City, spent the week-end with Lieut. and Mrs. Brown. On Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Brown gave a large card party in their honor. There were six tables of hearts, and the prize-winners were Lieutenant Spurgin and Mrs. Roberts.

Other visitors to the post recently have been Mrs. Emrich, of Washington, and Pay Inspector Hicks, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks; Miss Alice Barrett, of New York, visiting her sister, Mrs. Roberts, and Captain Roberts; Mrs. Falls, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Spurgin, and Miss Elizabeth Klinefelter, of Baltimore, who spent several days with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham.

On Valentine's day Capt. and Mrs. Matson and Lieut. and Mrs. Brown dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. In honor of Miss Barrett Capt. and Mrs. Roberts entertained at dinner last Monday evening, their other guests being Major Gifford and Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham. Capt. and Mrs. Abernethy, with their house guest, Miss Tisdale, have arrived at Fort Hunt.

## FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Feb. 19, 1910.

The last few weeks a goodly number of those who availed themselves of leave immediately upon arrival of the 18th Infantry in the United States have joined. Capt. and Mrs. Grote are back from Detroit, Mrs. Howell has come on from New York, Chaplain and Mrs. Axton and children from Salt Lake City and Lieutenant Magruder from Washington.

Notwithstanding rather unfavorable weather equestrians are out nearly every day riding to nearby towns. There are a number of fine mounts owned by officers in the post, and others are being secured. The bowlers from the post have had several contests with the Business Men's Bowling League of Sheridan. After the last one a delightful smoker was given the visitors at the Officers' Club. Many of the members of the garrison responded to an invitation from the Mystic Shrine, of Sheridan, to attend their annual hop at the Sheridan Inn.

Lieutenant Morrow has availed himself of two months' leave and will visit in Kentucky and New York. Captain Martin is at Denver for ten days.

There is talk of a first-class automobile bus line between Sheridan and the post. Some means of transportation is certainly badly needed.

Captain Hegeman is storing a mighty fine big ice crop, filling all available space. Chaplain Axton has been detailed as exchange officer. Sunday school has been started for the children and evening service for the entire garrison. Fine musical programs by the enlisted men are an attractive feature at the services.

Commissary Sergeant Goff is in the post from St. Louis, his special work being the installation of new bake ovens. Sergeant Goff was formerly sergeant major of the 18th and has many good friends in the regiment.

While congratulating Captain Peyton upon his detail as major of Philippine Scouts there is universal regret that our genial adjutant is to be separated from the regiment for so

long a time. Lieutenant Andres has returned from Newcastle, where he went to secure some depositions.

A large detail is at work in front of the guardhouse uncovering a cement walk that has been under seven feet of snow during most of the winter. The space between barracks and guardhouse, which is the main entrance to the post, is so small that it provides a place for the lodgment of great snowdrifts.

Colonel Davis piloted a party of horsemen to Carneyville yesterday and took them through the coal mine at that place. Major McAndrews has been ill for a couple of weeks, but is slightly improved, although unable to be out.

## FORT GREBLE.

Fort Greble, R.I., Feb. 20, 1910.

Notwithstanding the isolation of Fort Greble, and that it is surrounded on all sides by the turbulent waters of Narragansett Bay, the social life of the garrison has been very active the entire winter. Major and Mrs. Blake gave a most enjoyable card party to the garrison, to meet Col. and Mrs. Coffin. Hearts were played, the prize-winners being Colonel Coffin, Mrs. Stewart and Mrs. Smith, of Fort Adams, Chaplain Denning, Lieutenant Geere and Mrs. Powers, of Greble. Dainty refreshments were served at small tables. Lieutenant Maynard attended the dance at the training station on Jan. 7. Major and Mrs. Blake, Capt. and Mrs. Powers and Lieutenants Geere and Maynard attended the dance given at Fort Adams, Jan. 21. Dr. and Mrs. Enders entertained at cards on Feb. 9. Prizes were won by Major and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Powers and Lieutenant Maynard, after which supper was served.

Chaplain Denning still holds high score at bowling. Lieutenant Maynard is a close second.

On Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Powers gave a delightful Valentine dinner to Major and Mrs. Blake, and Dr. and Mrs. Enders. The table was beautifully decorated with carnations and ferns; small hearts were scattered over the table; the favors were small baskets decorated with rosebuds and heart shaped place-cards, the entire color scheme being red, which was very effective. On Wednesday evening the weekly bowling party was entertained by Chaplain Denning and the bachelors. Lieutenant Maynard was high score at this meet. A delicious lobster supper was served, the table china being in harmony, as it was in the shape of lobsters large and small. On Friday night, the 11th, Lieutenant Geere attended the dance at Fort Adams, returning Saturday morning in the severe storm.

Chaplain Denning is rapidly getting the baseball team in shape for the coming season. This is without doubt one of the fastest teams in the Department of the East.

## BORN.

CARTER.—Born at San Jose, Cal., Feb. 14, 1910, to the wife of Q.M. Sergt. George Carter, U.S.M.C., retired, a daughter.

HERREN.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Samuel Pruitt Herren, jr., U.S.A., retired, a son, Samuel Pruitt Herren, jr., at San Rafael, Cal., Feb. 4, 1910.

KEAN.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1910, a son, Charles Duell Kean, to the wife of Capt. Otho V. Kean, U.S.A.

MUNSON.—Born Dec. 31, 1909, at Manila, P.I., to the wife of Passed Asst. Surg. Francis M. Munson, U.S.N., a son, Henry Glass Munson, grandson of the late Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N., and the late Chaplain Francis M. Munson, 1st Del. Vol. Inf., war with Spain.

RHODES.—Born at Vallejo, Cal., a daughter to the wife of Lieut. Butler Y. Rhodes, U.S.N.

THOMLINSON.—Born at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9, 1910, a son, to the wife of Lieut. M. H. Thomlinson, 22d Inf., U.S.A.

WAGNER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th U.S. Inf., a son, Henry Arthur, at Fort Niagara, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1910.

## MARRIED.

MORROW.—FINN.—At Boston, Mass., Miss Christine Finn and Lieut. George M. Morrow, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

METCALF.—BUTTERS.—At Oakland, Cal., Feb. 14, 1910, Mr. Victor N. Metcalf, formerly a midshipman in the Navy, and the son of former Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, to Miss Marie Butters.

RABER.—HOFFNER.—On Feb. 17, 1910, at the post chapel, Governors Island, Corp. Edward N. Raber, band, 13th Artillery, Fort Du Pont, Del., and Miss Anna A. Hoffner, of New York.

WENTZ.—KIRKMAN.—At Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1910, Miss Adrienne Kirkman, daughter of Col. Joel T. Kirkman, U.S.A., to Mr. Charles R. Wentz.

WILKINSON.—OVERTON.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 10, 1910, Mr. Melville Wilkinson, son of the late Major Melville C. Wilkinson, U.S.A., and Miss Gwendolyn Overton, daughter of the late Major Gilbert E. Overton, U.S.A.

## DIED.

BARNES.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1910, Mrs. George T. Barnes, sister of Mrs. William E. Army.

BRADFORD.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1910, Mrs. Rosalie M. Bradford, widow of the late Capt. John S. Bradford, who was connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey for many years, and during his service therein was attached to the staffs of Admirals Farragut and Porter during the Civil War.

CARTER.—Died at San Jose, Cal., Feb. 14, 1910, infant daughter of Q.M. Sergt. George Carter, U.S.M.C., retired.

CORNISH.—Died at Pacific Grove, Cal., Feb. 24, 1910, Mrs. Catherine Wright Cornish, wife of Major Lester Warren Cornish, U.S.A., retired.

GRIFFITHS.—Died at Bremerton, Wash., Feb. 23, 1910, Ensign Philip O. Griffiths, U.S.N.

HAYWOOD.—Died at Raleigh, N.C., Feb. 20, 1910, Mr. Graham Haywood, brother of Mrs. Woodruff, wife of Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Mason, wife of Col. C. W. Mason, 8th U.S. Inf.

JEWETT.—Died at his home in Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13, 1910, Col. Erwin S. Jewett, Missouri National Guard, father of Pay Insp. Thomas S. Jewett, U.S.N.

JOYCE.—Died at Tryon, N.C., Jan. 20, 1910, Arthur R. Joyce, formerly adjutant of 10th Immunes, U.S.V.

KING.—Died Feb. 22, 1910, at the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. J. McI. Carter, U.S.A., Washington, D.C., Clara J., widow of Capt. Albert D. King, 3d U.S. Cav.

MILLER.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 8, 1910, Mr. Frank E. Miller, late regimental sergeant major, 23d U.S. Inf.

NOYES.—Died at Melrose, Mass., on Jan. 20, 1910, Mrs. W. E. Noyes, mother of Mrs. Mark F. Hersey, wife of Colonel Hersey, Philippine Constabulary.

RANDALL.—Died at Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 11, 1910, Emilie Black, eldest daughter of the late Col. H. M. Black, U.S.A., and wife of Major Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A., retired.

ROCHE.—Died at Scranton, Pa., Feb. 7, 1910, Mr. Thomas J. Roche, brother of Chauncey Roche, and cousin of the Hon. John E. Roche. Mr. Roche was also a brother of Mrs. J. W. McAndrew, wife of Captain McAndrew, U.S. Army.

THOMPSON.—Died at Fort Bayard, N.M., Feb. 11, 1910, Musician Edward A. Thompson, 11th U.S. Cav., son of the late Francis E. Thompson, formerly sergeant, 14th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., of Brooklyn.

ULKE.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1910, Mr. Henry Ulke, father of 1st Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., U.S.R.C.S.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

A review of the 7th N.Y. by Col. Hugh L. Scott, Superintendent U.S. Military Academy, will be held at the armory on Wednesday, March 9, 1910, at 8:30 p.m. Officer of the day will be Capt. William J. Underwood, and the officers of the guard, Lieuts. Edwin S. Coy and Arthur Drake. During the ceremonies the regimental team of 1909, Cos. H and B, that were awarded the first and second prizes offered by the state for the highest general figure of merit in the 1st Brigade, and the distinguished experts, experts and sharpshooters of 1909 will be marched to the front of the regiment.

Colonel Appleton in orders congratulates the officers and members of the regiment that the work of all concerned during the past year in drill and in the care and preservation of public property has been officially recognized in the following endorsement on the muster rolls from the inspecting officers of the Army and the state:

"General appearance, military bearing, discipline, courtesy and efficiency as shown by inspection, excellent. This organization is entitled to the highest credit for its magnificent appearance, and the united and earnest efforts that made it possible. It is especially creditable in view of the condition of the armory, which is undergoing extensive alterations. Cos. F and I have again succeeded in attaining the excellence of last year, closely followed by the other companies of this remarkable organization. The efforts expended in the preparation for inspection did not result so successfully in Cos. A, E and K, as in the other companies, their property not being as uniformly clean, but K deserves much praise for again having 103 members on its roll for inspection, after having transferred sixteen men toward the organization of Co. L. The Manual of Inspection Arms could still be further improved by making the post arms more pronounced. The adjustment of the field equipment was uniformly excellent throughout the regiment. The property used on the maneuvers is, with few exceptions, in excellent condition, the rifles especially showing the result of great care. The canteens throughout this command are old and in poor condition, and it is earnestly recommended that new ones be issued. There is very small loss, and continued great care is shown for all state property. The Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments are in excellent condition. The recently formed Co. L, while most represented in the War Department, presented for inspection equipped throughout. The regiment has again passed its previous high standard for efficiency, and is entitled to the highest commendation. Books and records excellent and kept with great neatness, care and precision, those of the Quartermaster's Department being particularly deserving of commendation. Military Fund kept as prescribed.

"Capt. Romulus F. Walton and Lieut. Townsend Whelan, U.S.A., represented the War Department, Major A. W. Little, Inspector General, 1st Brigade. (Signed) B. E. McAlpin, Inspector General, Div. N.G.N.Y., Inspecting Officer."

Major General Roe, in approving the above report, said that the continued excellent condition of the regiment is more than praiseworthy, and shows that the "esprit" continues from year to year without diminution.

The companies of the regiment, with band, will assemble at eight o'clock p.m. in dress uniform for drill in the School of the Battalion (second series), as follows: Cos. D, G and H, Monday, March 14; C, K and L, Wednesday, March 16; A, E and F, Tuesday, March 22, and I, Thursday, March 24. Battalions of six companies, except on March 24, when the battalion will consist of four companies.

The first meeting of the School for Officers will be held Friday, March 4. Lieutenant Colonel Fisk will prepare an illustrated paper on the field exercises in Massachusetts last summer and the officers will be expected to discuss the subject from the point of view of their personal experience and observation.

The concert of Irish music and ball of the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., to be held at the armory, 66 Lexington avenue, New York city, on the evening of March 17, will be an unusually attractive event. In celebration of St. Patrick's day, the regiment will attend divine service at the Cathedral in the morning and in the afternoon act as escort to the Irish societies, and will be reviewed by the Archbishop at the Cathedral on the way up Fifth avenue. In the evening, when the grand concert of Irish music is given at the armory, the full regimental band of fifty pieces will appear under Bandmaster Bayne, and this will be followed by a ball. The committee having the affair in charge consists of Major Michael Lynch, chairman; Major John E. Duffy, Capt. John J. Scanlon, Capt. Felix J. McSherry, Lieut. Percy F. Nagle and Capt. Patrick J. Maguire, treasurer. The concert will include "The Star Spangled Banner," march, "The Conlin," Mosaic, "Bells of Shandon," "Boys of Wexford," "Grandiose Erin," "The Blue and the Gray," "The Minstrel Boy," "Molly Bawn," "The Legacy," "Teddy O'Rourke," "St. Patrick's Day," "The Pretty Maid Milking Her Cow," "Savourous Deelish," "Let Erin Remember," "Garry Owen," "The Rocky Road to Dublin," and "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Hall." The committee has spared no expense and the affair promises to be one of the greatest social events ever held by the "Gallant 69th." The sale of boxes for the affair will be held at the armory Monday evening, March 7, 1910, at nine o'clock. Invitations have been sent to all the Irish societies throughout Greater New York, and all the state and city officials have been invited.

An election will soon be held in the 9th Infantry of Massachusetts for lieutenant colonel, and Major William J. Casey, commander of the 2d Battalion, is out for the office. The position has been vacant since the promotion of Col. J. J. Sullivan. Major Casey has always been a popular officer in the regiment, and his election is practically assured. He enlisted in the regiment in Co. I in 1889. He was adjutant of the regiment during the Spanish War.

Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, of New York, will review the 13th Coast Artillery at its armory in Brooklyn on Friday night, March 4.

Orders have been prepared by Adjutant General Stewart.



## KNICKERBOCKER WRIST WATCH

Small guaranteed watch in pigskin strap.



For Sale in Post  
Exchange or Ship's  
Store.

Ask to see our thin  
Wafer Watch in  
Gold Filled No. 800  
with Gold dial.

**KNICKERBOCKER WATCH CO.,**  
192 Broadway, New York.  
Service Distributors, Army & Navy Supply Co.  
18 Astor Place, New York.

\$5.00

of Pennsylvania, for a camp of instruction of the commissioned officers of infantry of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, to be held at Mt. Gretna, from May 19 to 23. The plan of such camps was announced some weeks ago by the Division of Militia Affairs. Just how officers will be able to find time to attend is not known yet.

A horse show, under the auspices of the 1st Troop of New Jersey, will be held in its armory in Newark in May. Robert A. Fairbairn, Andrew Morrison and several other well known New Jersey horsemen who are not members of the troop are identified with the proposed new show, which will be managed by W. S. Blitz, of New York. Present plans contemplate an evening exhibition in the armory continuing three days.

The annual inspection of the Ohio National Guard will be made March 7 to April 21, 1910, inclusive.

The 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J., will be reviewed in its armory in Jersey City on Thursday night, March 3, by Brig. Gen. E. A. Campbell.

A review of the 12th N.Y. by Brig. Gen. Walter Howe will be held in the armory Wednesday night, March 2.

Capt. C. J. Dieges, of Co. F, 22d N.Y., has offered some prizes for army marksmanship, which has resulted in some very active competition. At a shoot, a few nights since, the high man was Private Dieges, the young son of the Captain's, who only recently joined the company. He scored sixty-eight points out of a possible seventy.

The twenty-ninth annual ball of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association, of the 13th Coast Artillery District, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the eve of Washington's Birthday, was the most largely attended in its history. Sergt. Alfred Rogers, 18th Royal Regiment, and Pvt. W. G. Moir, 91st Highlanders, Canadian Militia, who were in the line in full uniform, lent a vivid dash of color to the grand march, which was led by Major Sydney Grant and directed by Drum Major Edward McIntyre. For the sixth successive year this finely managed ball has been under the eye of Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank A. Morris, as chairman of the executive committee.

The 3d Battery, of New York, Captain Matlock, in its annual muster for the War Department and the state, a few days since, paraded its entire membership of 112 officers and men.

Announcement is made by Adjutant General Foster, of Florida, of the standing, as to relative efficiency, of organizations of the National Guard of Florida, for the calendar year 1909. The ratings are based upon information obtained at inspections during 1909; except that in determining the relative standing of organizations as to discipline, the attendance at drills and other considerations throughout the entire year have been taken into account. The most efficient organizations are: Highest general efficiency, Co. D, 1st Inf.; best appearing, Co. I, 2d Inf.; best disciplined, Co. I, 2d Inf.; best arms and equipments, Co. I, 2d Inf.; best administration, Co. D, 1st Inf.; best drilled, Co. D, 1st Inf.; best in guard duty, Co. D, 1st Inf.

It is understood that there will be no review of Squadron C, of New York, this season. Officers and men are devoting all their time to preparations for the coming joint maneuvers at Pine Camp, in which they are scheduled to participate in August next. Lieut. William B. Bryant, of Troop 7, has tendered his resignation. He is living at Far Rockaway, and for that and business reasons finds it difficult to give the required time to the Service. Lieutenant Bryant is a charter member of Troop C, which was mustered into the state service in December, 1896, and his withdrawal from the Service is much regretted.

It is now "Brevet Lieutenant Colonel" Sydney Grant, major, 13th N.Y., he having received a commission for the former rank from Governor Hughes, a few days since, for meritorious service of over twenty-five years. Lieutenant Colonel Grant is known as one of the most active workers for the regiment's interest, and is also one of its most popular officers. Company D (Company), which he was formerly in command of, was among the largest and best in the state.

By the muster in on Feb. 1 of a new signal division of naval militia at Rochester, N.Y., the second and third separate divisions, Naval Militia, located in Rochester and Buffalo, respectively, have been united in a new battalion, designated as the 3d Battalion. This action increased the strength of the state Naval Militia to three battalions, which entitled it to be commanded by a commodore, and Capt. Jacob W. Miller, of New York, commander of the Naval Militia, was on Feb. 14 commissioned commodore of the Naval Militia forces.

The appointment of Col. Frank S. Dickson to be the adjutant general of Illinois, to rank as brigadier general from Jan. 1, 1910, is announced, and also Col. Richings J. Shand to be adjutant general, to rank as colonel from March 11, 1905, and Major Stephen O. Tripp to be assistant Q.M. general, to rank as colonel from Jan. 1, 1910.

The trial of M. W. Sheppard, of the Irish A.A.C., and the 22d N.G.N.Y. before the Military Athletic League, was begun in New York Feb. 19. The runner was charged with taking exorbitant expenses for attending a meet in Philadelphia last December and using language unbecoming a militiaman. Those who sat in the case were Lieut. Col. W. L. Garcia, chairman; Major W. A. Turpin, Major Thomas R. Fleming, Capt. Robert G. Henen, Capt. Robert S. Cooke, jr., Capt. J. W. Elmes and Capt. Charles J. Dieges. Col. Charles H. Luscomb ably conducted the case on behalf of the Military Athletic League, while Terence Farley and J. Conley, acted for Sheppard. The presiding officer had to admonish the counsel for the defense frequently to keep within the bounds of legal propriety and also to treat witnesses for the prosecution with proper respect. Lieutenant Colonel Luscomb also found it necessary to strenuously demand that Mr. Farley confine himself to the points at issue, etc. From the testimony of reputable witnesses it would seem that while Mr. Sheppard is a champion athlete, he lacks the very foundation of a good soldier, viz., "respect for superiors." Although Mr. Sheppard has been enrolled as a member of the 22d Regiment for several years, his military education seems to have been neglected in even ordinary essentials. According to some testimony he gave some time since, he could not tell a commissioned officer in uniform when he saw one on an armory floor in Philadelphia, and it was to this officer he was charged with using profane language.

### 8TH NEW YORK.—COL. ELMORE F. AUSTIN.

A review of the 8th N.Y., under command of Col. E. F. Austin, by Gen. David E. Austen, Chief of Coast Artillery, on the night of Feb. 22, drew a very large audience to the armory, and there was a large turnout of members of the regiment.

The command made an excellent showing, and demonstrated that it is still keeping up the improvement which began with the advent of Colonel Austin as C.O. One of the best

evidences of improvement, was the steadiness and alertness of the enlisted men. Officers, with few exceptions, were very careless in handling their sabers, and some uniform instruction in this would add greatly to their appearance on ceremonies.

It seems to be a custom of the officers when saluting, in passing in review, to hold the saber rigidly at the side during "eyes right"; this is incorrect and gives an awkward appearance to the officer; the salute is completed at the command "right," and immediately after completing the salute the right arm should be swung naturally until "front" is given; the second section of Par. 462 authorizes this method. In the parade, at the command, "Officers, Center, March," the line officers, with few exceptions, brought their sabers to the carry at the command "Officers"; the fourteenth section of Par. 477 directs that they carry saber at the command "Center."

For the review the regiment was equalized by Adjutant Ackor into nine companies of twenty files each, divided among three battalions. The battalion commanders were Majors Wilson, Loeser and Cipollari. The staff of General Austen consisted of Lieutenant Colonels Taylor and Fleming, and Majors Ames, O'Rourke and Roberts, while Major Byrne and Captain Imperatori, of the 9th Regiment, were also temporarily attached to the staff of the reviewing officer.

The parade was taken by Lieut. Col. F. O. Sauvan, each company parading its own strength, the 29th and 31st Companies being specially noticeable for their large turnouts. At the conclusion of the parade, the 32d Company was ordered to the front and presented with the team of twelve trophy, won in armory rifle shooting, General Austen making the formal presentation and congratulating the company on its success.

Following the military program the reviewing party and special guests were escorted to the officers' room, where a collation was served. There was also dancing for members of the regiment and their friends. Those having charge of the dancing should, at future events, see to it that a crowd of spectators is not permitted to intrude so much on the dancing space. Only a little more than half the drill hall could be used on account of a large number of people crowding in on the dancers.

### 22D NEW YORK.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

Major Gen. P. F. Wanser, commanding the National Guard of New Jersey, reviewed the 22d Engineers in its armory in New York city on the night of Feb. 21, under command of Colonel Hotchkin, and witnessed a handsome display. The General, after the ceremonies, gave the regiment very warm praise for its showing, and expressed his pleasure at being present.

The members of General Wanser's staff present for duty were Col. T. S. Chambers, Lieut. Col. L. W. Mantou, F. F. Dryden, W. F. Whittemore and C. A. Rowland and Capt. H. G. Stevens.

The regiment was equalized for review in the usual three battalions, of four companies of sixteen files each, under command, respectively, of Majors Murphy, Usher and Dyett, and during the standing review in line of masses presented a very handsome appearance. It was a little surprising to see, however, several men in the second and third companies of the 2d Battalion, while standing at attention, put up their hands to their faces, and one of them a non-com. standing on the right.

In the passage the companies went by very handsomely, and after the regiment had reformed, Company H, Captain Conrow, was ordered to the front and was formally presented with the Rifle Club trophy, won in armory shooting. General Wanser made the presentation and congratulated the company upon its superior marksmanship.

The evening parade was taken by Major Dyett, the 3d Battalion, in consequence, being in command of Captain Conrow. The ceremony was a highly commendable one, but the band began the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" a little too soon.

In a competitive pontoon drill, between Companies I, Capt. E. F. MacGiverty, and K, Capt. Harvey Garrison, the latter company was an easy winner. Its detail worked with a careful system, every man knowing his work, while the detail from Company I worked apparently in the dark, the men displaying a lack of system and knowledge in their work. However, the way to learn is to get up against a good competitor, and Company I will undoubtedly do better next time. Company H, Captain Conrow, has challenged the winner.

These public competitions are very interesting as well as useful and put the men on their mettle. The judges were Captains Conrow, Dieges, and Walsh, and the time of Company K, was 13 minutes 36 3-5 seconds. An order of twelve dances followed the pontoon contest, quite a number of officers of the regiment taking part. The reviewing party and other special guests were entertained at a collation, and among the guests were Major Frank Keck, U.S.V., Colonel Olyphant, Colonel Dougherty and Captain Hilton, N.G. N.J., and Major Bell, N.Y. The next review will be on March 28 by Major General Roe.

### 2D NAVAL BATTALION, N.Y.—COMDR. R. P. FORSHEW.

The 2d Naval Battalion, of New York Naval Militia, under command of Comdr. R. P. Forshow, paraded for review and drill in its armory on the night of Feb. 19 before Gen. George Moore Smith and staff, 1st Brigade. A large audience was present, which applauded liberally some of the movements during the evening.

The exercises were opened with an excellent battalion drill, in which artillery was used, and which was followed by the review and evening parade, the battalion in both ceremonies acquitting itself in the most commendable manner.

During the evening medals for long and faithful service were presented to Comdr. Robert P. Forshow for twenty years, and for ten years to Essien Frank R. Lackey, Boatswain's Mate Walter S. Sargent, Boatswain's Mate Edgar H. Hardenbergh, Seaman Albin Thomas, Seaman Oliver D. Cooke, Hospital Corps Seaman John K. Erganian.

One hundred and nineteen medals for performing 100 per cent. of duty for from thirteen to one year were presented. Those who performed the duty for thirteen years were Comdr. Robert P. Forshow, lieutenant, junior grade, Lieut. Walter R. Griffith and Signal Officer Arthur I. Peary.

Dancing followed the military exercises, the special guests being entertained at a collation by Commander Forshow and his officers. Two other reviews are planned, in which it is hoped to get Rear Admiral R. D. Evans and Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., as reviewing officers.

There is a great deal of sympathy expressed for Lieut. Walter R. Griffith, who appears before a G.C.M. on Feb. 28 on the Granite State, on a charge of intoxication during the Hudson-Fulton naval parade in September last. Why close on six months should have elapsed, until the charges should have been preferred, is exciting considerable comment, and there are hints of petty jealousy. Friends of Lieutenant Griffith hope that he will be fully able to establish that he is not guilty of the charge.

### VIRGINIA.

Adj. Gen. C. J. Anderson, of Virginia, in his annual report for 1909, announces that the National Guard of his state is now organized to conform to the National Militia, and that it consists of a general staff, etc., of twenty-six officers, 1,955 infantry, 292 field artillery and 217 coast artillery, a total of 2,490 officers and men. Efforts to form an engineer and signal corps, General Anderson states, have not been successful, and he adds that renewed efforts should be made to organize the Naval Militia.

The following are further extracts from the report of General Anderson:

The condition of the field artillery will compare favorably with that of any of the states, the batteries having full ranks, excellent discipline and officers of intelligence. The coast artillery have three companies; two of them

## Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co.

### Military Order of the Dragon



Insignia of bronze,  
Dragon of 14-kt.  
gold and applied;  
price, \$10.00  
Miniature, 6.50  
Lapel Button, 4.00

Half size  
Issued only upon signed authorization of the Secretary and Treasurer, Captain J. W. Furlong, Army War College, Washington, D. C.

Insignia Catalogue free on request

1218-20-22 Chestnut Street, Phila., Pa., U. S. A.

having been at Fort Monroe in camp and exercised at the heavy guns, under Army conditions, and having made an excellent record, will soon be in condition, with other companies which should be formed, to be organized into a coast artillery corps. The fact that these companies are drilled with Regular troops behind the guns of permanent fortifications, and will not be called upon to go beyond the borders of the state, should war or serious trouble arise, should prove a great inducement for men to volunteer. These companies, like many others in the state, lack sufficient armory accommodations for the care of the property entrusted to them. The excellent record of the coast artillery at the exercises at Fort Monroe was largely due to the courtesy and valuable assistance given by the officers and men of the post; particularly by the commanding officer, Col. C. P. Townsley and Captains Hines and Williams and others, Captain Williams having, for nearly seven months, given his time and attention to these companies at their respective armories at Norfolk.

The infantry arm of the Virginia Volunteers is very efficient, considering lack of armory accommodations at nearly every station. The time and attention of officers and men that is required make it imperative that every assistance in lightening expense be carefully considered, so that the service may be made attractive to all.

The inspections for the past year have been by Col. O. A. Dempsey, U.S.A., with reference to instructing the volunteers to hold and night arms at target practice; also to ascertain and report upon quartermaster sergeants' attention to duties assigned them; the general inspection of the infantry forces by Major Mallory, U.S.A., the coast artillery by Captain Abernathy, C.A.C., U.S.A., and the field artillery by Captain Horn, U.S.A., in March-April, 1909, and the inspection by the assistant inspector general, Virginia Volunteers. These inspections seem to show a steady increase in the general interest and appearance of the men; fewer men are absent without excuse; the officers apparently understand better the ideas of command and discipline, and the force is generally in such condition that it is susceptible of rapid improvement.

The organization known as the State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Pa., which made such a poor showing in the riots in Philadelphia on Feb. 22, is not a part of the National Guard of the state. It is an independent organization of military, but under the direction and control of the Director of Public Safety, in times of public riot or emergencies for police purposes. The uselessness of such an organization was painfully apparent when the force was so inefficiently handled that a number of its officers and men had their arms taken from them, and a number of the men were badly hurt by the mob, the police finally having to rescue the Fencibles. Such a condition of things only emboldens a mob and adds fuel to the fire. An ample force of well trained troops should have been ordered out as soon as it was found the power of the police was insufficient to preserve order, and the military commander should use whatever means in his judgment was necessary to quell the riot. The folly of maintaining such organizations as the State Fencibles, it is hoped, will be fully realized by the powers that be, and such a burlesque on a military force should never again be allowed to exhibit itself in time of trouble.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

LATE asks: When will appropriations for funds for hire of quarters for sergeants major, junior grade, be allowed? The amendment of Par. 1053 A.R., by G.O. No. 162, W.D., 1908, puts the sergeants major, junior grade, on the same status of allowance of one room as quarters, fuel, etc., as the other N.C. staff, but up-to-date, where quarters are not available at the post, they do not hire quarters for sergeants major, junior grade, on account of "No funds available." Answer: Your statement is correct. It depends on the action of Congress in providing an appropriation.

E. F.—For a better understanding of the marching diagrams of the Infantry Drill Regulations, we would advise the young man's attendance at a drill in one of the Chicago National Guard armories. For Life Saving Station Regulations, address the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

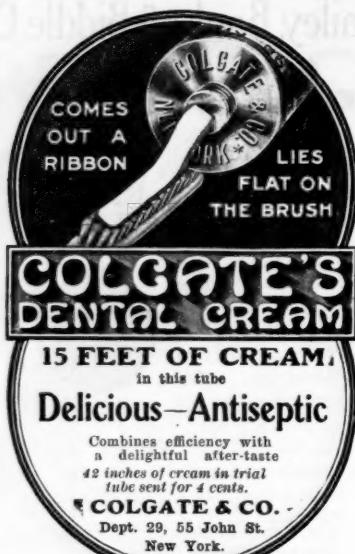
J. L. P.—As to regulations governing examination of enlisted man for second lieutenant's commission see A.R. 27 to 33. From civil life A.R. 34 to 36.

NAVAL ACADEMY asks: (1) Does a marine with ten years' Army service and twelve years in the Marine Corps, twenty-two years in all, fulfill the requirements of twenty years' service to enable him to enter the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa. (2) If so, can he elect to take his discharge and go to the Home even if he has no disability? Answer: (1) The practice is to admit to Soldiers' Home or Naval Home according to the major length of service in Army or Navy or Marine Corps. (2) No. The man must show physical disability. See 4757, Revised Statutes, et seq.

J. D. S. asks: Is any preference shown toward an honorably discharged naval man in regard to examination for Civil Service positions? Answer: Civil War service permits acceptance of a lower average on examination. Address Civil Service Commission for pamphlet.

C. L. S. asks: I am a private in the U.S. Marine Corps, enlisted at Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 27, 1909. Am I eligible to take examination for the U.S. Military Academy, West Point? To whom should I apply for permission to take this





examination? Answer: You may be eligible, but you must get a Congressman or a Senator from your state to designate you. With nearly four years of service ahead of you in the Marine Corps it is not easy to see how you can take this examination unless you purchase your discharge after serving one year.

JIM LAWTON.—M. L., 601 Lowry avenue, Springfield, Ohio, seeks address. Lawton three years ago was in San Francisco in Troop C, 6th Cav. Answer: An inquiry addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C., giving reasons for seeking the information would no doubt bring a reply.

J. P. H. asks: Have any changes been made in the Cavalry Drill Regulations affecting the Manual with the new magazine rifle? Answer: Yes; several. The revised edition of 1902 was amended in February, 1909, and issued late in the year.

HENRY BROWN.—We cannot undertake the search of Civil War archives to correct the record of the enlisted man in question. Apply to a pension agency.

APPLICANT.—An alien to become a citizen after honorable discharge from the Army must actually reside in a state for one year to establish a residence, and his papers will be given him.

INSURANCE.—As to what the insurance company will do in regard to payment of claim for death of soldier killed in line of duty, read your policy, which is your contract.

FORT SNELLING asks: Where could I get papers to prepare for post Q.M. sergeant examination? Answer: Address Chief Clerk, Q.M.D., Washington, D.C.

CAN HE asks: (1) A soldier purchasing his discharge from the same district department twice, can he purchase his discharge the third time? (2) Can the same soldier, in paying for his discharge, count from the time when first enlisted up until the time of his second discharge, as both terms of service were continuous, together two years and some months and after a period of nearly two years he re-enlisted, should he desire this time (after one year and eighteen months on the present enlistment) to purchase, how much will he have to pay? Answer: (1) Yes. (2) Time in the second enlistment only would count.

L. F.—As to where the 5th Cavalry and the 20th Infantry will go on next change of station, and as to what Infantry organizations go to the Philippines after July, 1911, cannot at this time be determined.

TEXAS.—The post at Fort Crockett, Texas, will not be ready for two or three years. It is the discretion of the recruiting officer to permit a soldier who has served two enlistments in the Army to re-enlist at San Francisco for the Coast Artillery at Fort Crockett, if then ready. As to whether a soldier discharged from Infantry as an expert rifleman is entitled to wear his expert rifleman badge if serving in the C.A.C. has not been decided. Probably he would.

H. L. D. asks: (1) Could a soldier (a private), who will be discharged March 3, 1911, go to the islands with his regiment Jan. 5, 1911? (2) Could he be discharged for the good of the Service, and then re-enlist? Answer: He would be discharged. (2) He would be transferred unless he signified an intention to re-enlist. In that case he would go with his regiment. See G.O. 141, 1908.

G. H. H.—As the widow married the Civil War veteran in 1895, she is not entitled to pension. Efforts are now being made in Congress to include those widows married since 1890.

V. E.—Retired enlisted men have, it is said, in a few instances, where age and physical condition were acceptable, returned to the Service. It is very doubtful, unless there is an understanding between yourself and the C.O., whether you can do what you suggest. Certainly not, if the War Department acts with full knowledge of the facts.

J. K. S. asks: My company was ordered from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Fort Washington, Md., for maneuvers in April, 1905. I was discharged and re-enlisted and granted a two months' furlough from day my company was ordered back to Fort Barrancas, Fla., in June, 1905. Am I not entitled to transportation from Fort Washington, Md., to Fort Barrancas, Fla.? Answer: No.

P. J. C.—You were in service May 11, 1908, with 5 years 6 months and 7 days continuous service and no prior service that entitled you to re-enlist pay. You are in your second enlistment period, and remain therein until end of current enlistment.

R. H. S.—Address Prof. D. M. Garrison, secretary-treasurer of the Society of Graduates, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for the data you desire.

H. W. S.—Headquarters, band and two battalions, 6th Cavalry, 15 officers, 729 men, 312 recruits sailed from San Francisco for China on the Army transport Grant July 1, 1900; arrived Chefoo, China, July 28, 1900, and arrived at Taku, China, July 29, 1900. There is no record at the War Department of the departure of these troops from China for Manila.

J. J. A.—The Army transport Hancock on the trip you refer to left Manila Feb. 1, 1902, and arrived at San Francisco Feb. 25, 1902.

E. G. W. asks: (1) How many enlisted men were authorized to take the examination of Feb. 1 for the position of post quartermaster sergeant? (2) Will the list of eligibles, created by this examination constitute a list from which future appointments will be made, or will they follow those now eligible, by reason of having passed examinations under the old system? (3) How many sergeants were there eligible for appointment as post quartermaster sergeants on Feb. 1, 1910? Answer: (1) Between twenty and twenty-five. (2) The two lists will be used. (3) Less than eight.

J. Q. asks: Served in U.S. Volunteers Sept. 11, 1899, to July 2, 1901. Served in Regular Army July 23, 1901 to July 22, 1904; Aug. 4, 1904 to Sept. 15, 1905 (discharged convenience of Government); Sept. 16, 1905, to March 18,

1908 (discharged convenience of Government); re-enlisted March 19, 1908—in service at present date. What is my pay status? Answer: You were in service May 11, 1908, with 8 years 7 months and 8 days, and no prior service that entitled you to re-enlist pay. You are in your third enlistment period and remain therein until the termination of the current term of enlistment.

J. P. B. asks: I have twenty-one years' service in, first ten years in the Marine Corps and the rest in the Army Am still in the Army; am I entitled to make application for admittance to the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D.C.? Answer: There is no rule as to this, but it is done in practice. If the Army service is the major portion of the entire service, you should make application to the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

H. C. asks: Served in Regular Army Jan. 4, 1899, to Jan. 3, 1902; May 6, 1904 to Dec. 15, 1905 (discharged convenience of Government); Dec. 16, 1905 to Dec. 15, 1908; re-enlisted Dec. 16, 1908, and now in service. What is my status? Answer: You were in service May 11, 1908, with 4 year and 6 days' continuous service, and no prior service that entitled you to re-enlist pay. You were in your second period and remained therein until Dec. 15, 1908. When you re-enlisted Dec. 16, 1908, you entered upon your third enlistment period.

CONNECTICUT.—The non-commissioned officers detailed for service with the National Guard as instructors retain their Army rank while with the Guard and on their return to service with the Regulars.

#### TACTICAL.

W. F. T. asks: In Small-Arms Firing Manual, 1909, Par. 79 (E) Course being laid out, stake driven at every fifty yards, 500 yards from the estimating point. Intelligent soldier selected to act as the objective, furnished with paper and pencil to record the number of yards from the estimating point, he is each time halted. A contends that the objective after receiving the signal to halt, if not then at one of the stakes, will move toward the nearest stake and record from there. B says objective will halt at once at the signal and estimate the distance, if any, he is from the nearest stake. Which is right, A or B? Answer: It is in the discretion of the company commander. Officers generally express the opinion that the soldier should be directed to stop at a stake.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 19, 1910.

Capt. and Mrs. John Henry Parker entertained Sunday evening at a progressive dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Shepherd, Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman, Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett, Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price, Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Bankhead, all of this garrison; and Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick H. Smith. The decorations were red hearts, cupid and valentines. Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon returned Monday from Fort Sheridan. Mrs. Silas A. Wolf entertained Tuesday afternoon for the Ladies' Bridge Club. Mrs. John M. Campbell won the honor. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell entertained Wednesday evening for the 500 Club. Major Paul C. Hutton and Mrs. William B. Banister winning the honors. The sewing club met Tuesday at Mrs. Samuel A. Price's. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Thursday at cards.

Mr. C. C. Carpenter, of Minneapolis, on Thursday evening gave a theater party for Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, of this garrison. Lieut. William E. Gillmore entertained Saturday (to-night), for the officers of the "war party." Mrs. H. C. Naylor, of Minneapolis, was the guest, Thursday, of Mrs. Hugh A. Parker, who gave an informal tea for her during the afternoon.

Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th Cav., is spending a few days at Fort Sheridan, the guest of Lieut. Francis H. Cameron. Mr. C. G. Fowler, of Lafayette, Ind., arrived Friday and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz.

Col. and Mrs. William B. Banister gave a dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Henry I. Raymond, of St. Paul. Capt. and Mrs. John C. McArthur entertained Thursday for the Evening Card Club. Mrs. Lutz on Monday afternoon gave a charming "Valentine" bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Fowler. The rooms were prettily decorated with hearts, cupid, and the score cards were valentines. Mrs. Gasser won the prize. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson, on Wednesday evening, gave a dinner for Mrs. C. G. Fowler. Capt. and Mrs. Louis C. Scherer entertained Thursday evening at dinner for twelve. Capt. and Mrs. Cress gave a dinner Saturday evening.

Corpl. Arcubald D. Crowley, Co. M, 28th Inf., is to be examined for appointment as a second lieutenant on March 3. His appointment cannot take place until fall, when he will have completed a two years' service. Corporal Crowley is a son of Augustus M. P. Crowley, of St. Paul, and is well known in that city.

Three lively boxing bouts were held in the gymnasium at Fort Snelling under the direction of Lieutenant Drain, who has charge of athletics. The matches were to determine which organizations have profited most from the training in boxing which has been given this winter. More than 700 were present at the exhibition, including officers and enlisted men as well as officers from the National Guard and civilians. In the first go of four rounds Private Malloy, Co. F, and Private O'Rourke, Co. A, 28th Inf., boxed to a draw. The second bout, between Private Lehmyer, Troop E, Cavalry, and Private Foley, Co. C, Infantry, was the most exciting of the evening. Although a new man, Foley was given the decision over Lehmyer. In the last bout Sergeant McBride, 28th Inf., was easily outpointed by Corporal Stone, 4th Cav. Peter Mason was referee.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

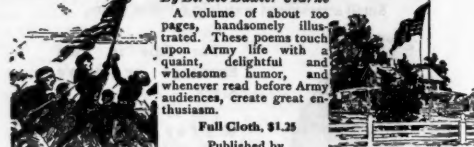
Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 21, 1910.

Capt. Wright Smith, 5th E.A., has been assigned quarters No. 186-A, Grant avenue. Miss Spaulding, of Boston, Mass., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Jones. Chaplain H. Percy Silver, secretary of missions of Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, is the guest of friends at the garrison. Mrs. R. R. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood will leave shortly for Mexico City, Mexico, to spend several months with the Ambassador to Mexico, Henry Wilson, and family. Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. N. F. McClure, have left for their new station at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

The Misses Waller, of Kentucky, were the complimented guests at a beautiful luncheon given by Mrs. Wilson. Places were laid for Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, jr., Mrs. Threlkeld and the Misses Ida and Julia Willard. Capt. and Mrs. McClure entertained Friday evening with a most enjoyable hop supper, in compliment to Lieut. and Mrs. S. Koch. Carving was done by Capt. A. W. Bjornstad and Mrs. T. Q. Donaldson, jr., served the salad. Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld was hostess at a five hundred party Thursday afternoon for the young ladies of the garrison and her house guests, the Misses Waller. Miss Jeanette Clark was hostess at luncheon Saturday for Miss Atkinson, of Georgia; Miss Virginia Tarr, Miss Adelaide Johnson, of the city; Misses Waller, Miss Lois Goodrich, Miss Brooks, Miss Jones and Miss Griffin. Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson gave a delightful dinner previous to the hop, Friday, for Miss Blauvelt, of Kansas City; Mrs. Charles Andrews, Capt. H. W. Miller, Lieut. J. N. Hodges and Churchette Major and Mrs. Thomas H. Slaven were hosts at dinner Saturday for Miss Marjorie Wood, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Fuger, Mrs. James Fehé, Miss Spaulding, Capt. Roger S. Fitch, L. T. Boisseau and Lieut. Douglas McArthur. Miss Sabin, of San Francisco, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad, entertained the young ladies of the post at a most charming five hundred party Wednesday

#### Little Rimes of the Garrison

By Birdie Baxter Clarke



A volume of about 100 pages, handsomely illustrated. These poems touch upon Army life with a quaint, delightful and wholesome humor, and whenever read before Army audiences, create great enthusiasm.

Full Cloth, \$1.25

Published by Franklin Hudson Publishing Co. Kansas City, Mo.

Many friends of Mrs. Clarke (wife of Capt. Adna G. Clarke, U.S.A.) have requested her to put her writings into book form.

afternoon. The favors, silver picture frames, went to the Misses Waller. Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Caldwell were dinner hosts Friday evening for Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Sirmeyer, Miss Spaulding, Captains Fitch, Litterbrant and Boisseau.

Mrs. Hayne Ellis and little daughter, Martha, who have been the guests of Mrs. Ellis's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long, have gone to California to join Lieut. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., who is stationed on the Pacific coast.

The officers interested in forming a country club met Monday and adopted a constitution. The Fort Leavenworth Field Club is the name agreed upon, and it will combine the golf, tennis, polo and gun clubs. Major T. H. Slaven was elected president and Capt. A. C. Knowles secretary and treasurer. A board of governors was selected, with Brig. Gen. Frederick Gunstoy as chairman. Capt. W. F. Davis, J. R. Lindsay and Clarence O. Sherrill were appointed a committee to select a site and arrange plans for a clubhouse.

A party of six Signal Corps soldiers, in charge of Z. H. Mitchell, master signal electrician, left for St. Marys Tuesday to establish a wireless station, ninety feet high at an elevated point near St. Marys. Communication with this post was established, a distance of sixty miles.

A new guardhouse, two single sets of field officers' quarters and two double sets of captains' quarters will be built here at once, on Arsenal Hill. The guardhouse is to have a capacity of two hundred prisoners. The old guardhouse will be used as a workroom during inclement weather. The building opposite, now used as a guardroom, will be arranged for accommodation of the mounted guards and their mounts. First Serg. and Mrs. Frank Janonski announce the birth of a daughter, Saturday, Feb. 12.

Mrs. Frank R. Curtis entertained Tuesday twenty-two guests delightfully at a "bridge tea" and Valentine party. The prizes at bridge went to Mrs. D. N. Scott, Mrs. P. G. Clark and Mrs. E. N. Bowman.

Troop F, 15th Cav., gave an exhibition drill, bareback, Saturday morning, in the new riding hall, which was very much enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. William Eustis Hill, of Keyville, Mo., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, and Mr. George Mason Hawes, of Kansas City. Miss Hill has recently been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood and is well known and very popular at the post. Lieut. John J. Chambers, 13th Cav., will leave shortly for Mineral and Mulberry, Kas., to supervise the packing and shipment of samples of coal from mines at those places for test by the Quartermaster General. Thomas Henry Rees, jr., who formerly resided here with his father, Major T. H. Rees, C.E., will enter West Point March 1. He received his appointment from Michigan.

The Y.M.C.A. lost its second basketball game Wednesday night to the Army Y.M.C.A. at the post. The final score was 34 to 24. For the soldiers Smith and Cartledge played the best game. The city Y.M.C.A. Intermediate defeated the Army Y.M.C.A. Juniors in the curtain raiser by a score of 37 to 25.

Mrs. A. A. Fenn has returned from an extended visit with her daughter, Mrs. Rice, wife of Major John H. Rice, of Omaha, Neb., is at the post and will make a speech at the annual banquet Tuesday night given by the Greater Leavenworth Club.

Mrs. Ralph S. Granger entertained very pleasantly with a bridge party on Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, at Fort Leavenworth. The prizes, which consisted of silver hatpin holders and a hand-painted vase, were won by Mrs. Altman, Mrs. Shultz and Mrs. Scott.

#### FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 20, 1910.

On Monday Mrs. Seigle gave for her guest, Mrs. Carpenter, a Valentine bridge of seven tables, those present being Mesdames Chatfield, Shaw, Moore, Morse, Carter, Blanchard, E. T. Brown, Partridge, Saville, Osborne, Stevenson, Alderdice, Rice, McCune, Fries, McDonald, McNamee; Misses Page, Case and Estill; Mrs. Brooke and Mrs. Howard, of Lake Forest; Mrs. John Glass, Mrs. Robert Williams, Mrs. Welton, Miss Charlotte Yoe, of Highland Park, and Mrs. Longmore, of Chicago. Mrs. Chatfield presided at the tea table, which was profusely decorated with La France roses and forget-me-nots. The ices were large hearts thrust with gilt arrows, and the other refreshments all carried out the Valentine idea. Mrs. Saville won, as first prize, a silver bodkin set; Mrs. Brooke captured a silver filigree pin, and Mrs. McDonald received a forget-me-not valentine as a consolation. On Tuesday evening Capt. and Mrs. William C. Rogers entertained with bridge, those invited being Major and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Blanchard, Capt. and Mrs. McNamee, Col. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle and Mrs. Carpenter. Mrs. McNamee won a silver photograph frame and Colonel Brown a silver jewel case. On Saturday last Colonel Pitcher gave a dinner at the Annex, followed by a theater party to see "The Fortune Hunter." Mrs. Carpenter, Major and Mrs. Chatfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Seigle were his guests.

Major and Mrs. Chatfield left for the South on Tuesday, their first stop being at New Orleans. Dr. F. C. Griffin's family left last Monday for station at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The cotillon at the Officers' Club on Friday was a shining success and the floor was crowded with dancers till the wee sma' hours, the last figure danced with lights out and Japanese lanterns, carried by the men, being particularly effective. Among the visitors from outside were noticed Capt. and Mrs. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and Dr. Proxmire, of Lake Forest; Major and Miss Wilkins, Capt. and Mrs. Kemper, Captain Foster, Capt. and Mrs. Brackett, Assistant Civil Engineer Baker, Mrs. Adair, from Chicago; Mrs. Glass, Mrs. and Miss Welton, the Misses Fish, Miss Shields, Miss Clark, Miss Foltz, of Highland Park. Lieutenant Patton led the cotillon, and the ladies in charge of the favor tables were Mesdames Brown, Rice, Morse, Quinby and Moffatt.

Miss Stevenson is visiting her brother, Lieut. C. L. Stevenson, and Mrs. Stevenson till Monday, when she goes to Chicago. On Sunday evening they gave her a supper party, consisting of those who joined the sleigh ride given by Capt. and Mrs. Saville, and also the dinner party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Fries. Miss Duncan is again the guest of Miss Page, who also had Miss McLean for the week-end. Mrs. McDonald entertained the Misses Fish and Miss Viola Shields, of Highland Park, over the Friday cotillon. Mr. William Quinby, for some months the guest of his sister, Mrs. Greene, leaves on Monday for Washington to enter a preparatory school for entrance to West Point. Mrs. Veta Partridge arrived from Denver last Saturday and is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. McNamee. Mrs. Shaw entertained the Bridge Club on Thursday.

Col. E. C. Carter, who has been for some time under treatment at a hospital in Chicago, has been ordered to the Army Hospital at Hot Springs and leaves this week, accompanied by Mrs. Carter. Capt. William T. Wilder is temporarily on paymaster's duty in Chicago, and paid the post troops last week, instead of Captain Frith, who has been at the Reed Hospital in Washington for treatment, but is now relieved



and returns this week. Captain Spaulding, 5th Field Art., has reported here for duty. Lieut. T. M. Reagan returned on Tuesday last, after two months' leave, spent in Texas.

## PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Preble, Me., Feb. 14, 1910.

The ladies of Fort McKinley gave a very enjoyable dance in the gymnasium last Monday evening. The hall was beautifully decorated, under the direction of Lieut. and Mrs. Clark. The refreshments were served under a tent, and close to that was a camp-fire burning, which was very realistic. The dance orders were heart-shaped valentines, much admired by all. All the ladies of the post received the guests, who were Capt. and Mrs. Oloke, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. Moody, Miss Hughes, Lieutenants Avery, Marsh, Frank and Gage, Captain English, Major Reno, Captain Pierce, Dr. Eliot. Those from town were Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. Eager, Misses Chase, Waldron, Packard, Fletcher, Burr and Messrs. Chase, Isley, Ward and Dart Edwards. Capt. and Mrs. Pierce and two children have returned after an absence of three months. Captain Pierce was very sick and had to have an operation, which was very successful, and is now very much improved. Dr. and Mrs. Eliot arrived some weeks ago. Major Farr, who has received his majority and his retirement, and Mrs. Farr, will leave Tuesday for Buffalo, N.Y.; everyone will be sorry to see them go.

Col. W. P. Newcomb arrived at Fort Williams on the 12th to assume command of the district. Mrs. and Miss Newcomb will come later and are at the present visiting in Portsmouth N.H. The Colonel is staying with Capt. and Mrs. Harold E. Oloke.

Tuesday of last week Mrs. Lucian B. Moody gave a delightful bridge party of five tables. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Clark and Miss Hall. Others there were Mesdames Morgan, Oloke, Hughes, Musgrave, Worthington, Beckham, Monroe, Van Kirk, Lemmon, Bailey, Eager, and the Misses Hall, Gertrude Hall, Helen Packard and Sara Hughes.

Dr. and Mrs. Love and their small son have left Fort Preble for a leave of about six weeks to visit in Missouri. Dr. Van Kirk, of Fort Levee, is taking Dr. Love's place.

Capt. and Mrs. Hughes gave a dinner in honor of their seventh anniversary, on Saturday night. The color scheme was red, carried out in every detail. At the table were Major Blakley, Lieut. and Mrs. Moody, Lieut. and Mrs. Musgrave and Miss Hughes.

Mrs. Worthington, mother of Mrs. Musgrave, had quite a bad fall from the step of the wagonette last Saturday, but is now able to be out again.

One of the most expert pistol and rifle shots in this district is Captain Hughes. Last week, in a practice shoot on the Myles Standish Rifle Club's indoor range, he established a new national record in shooting the pistol, making 467 out of a possible 500, with a percentage of 93. He was shooting in practice only, but exceeded the national record established and held by L. R. Hatch, of the Myles Standish Club. The work done by Captain Hughes was for five targets of ten shots, fifty consecutive shots, 500 limit. His targets ran as follows: 95, 92, 91, 95, 94; total, 467.

Fort Preble, Me., Feb. 21, 1910.

Capt. S. S. Ross, who has been stationed at Fort Williams, is ordered to command the 15th Company at Fort Barrancas, Fla., and his place here will be taken by Lieut. George A. Wildrick, who comes from Fort Constitution, N.H. Lieutenant Wildrick is the son-in-law of our new district commander, Lieut. Col. Warren P. Newcomb. A very informal dinner was given for Colonel Newcomb at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard at Fort Williams last Thursday evening. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Oloke. The table was artistically decorated in green and white. Lieut. Earl Biscoe is on a leave, visiting in Washington, and on the 27th will be best man at the wedding of Lieut. George M. Morrow, in Boston. Colonel Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. Oloke, Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard, went to see "Heartease" at Keith's on Friday night.

Capt. and Mrs. Oloke have just returned from a short trip to Boston, where they visited friends. Captain Miller, Lieutenants Herman and Longino, have moved from their old home into the new bachelor quarters that have just been finished, and are very comfortably fixed. Occupying the house recently vacated by the bachelors are Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Glasgow and two little girls.

Tag day was observed in Portland on the 19th, for the Portland Boys' Club. No one escaped and the Army people of this district responded generously. Mrs. and Miss Newcomb arrived Saturday and are staying at the Lafayette in Portland for a few days.

Fort Levee has been quite gay the last week or so. Since the last fall of snow, sleighing has been too good to be wasted and the post people decided to have a sleighing party. The night was moonlight and not too cold. In the party were Capt. and Mrs. G. L. Lanham, Lieut. and Mrs. K. B. Lemmon, Dr. and Mrs. Van Kirk, and Lieut. and Mrs. T. Clark. Wednesday evening Dr. and Mrs. Van Kirk entertained Capt. and Mrs. Lanham, Lieut. and Mrs. Lemmon and Lieut. and Mrs. Clark at a Dutch supper. The place-cards were little Dutch girls and boys, and the centerpiece was a large bowl of tulips. Music was enjoyed after supper, most of the selections being classical.

Mrs. K. B. Lemmon is just recovering from a very severe cold. Mrs. Clark, who just returned from East Hampton, has received word of the death of her grandmother, and will return immediately to her home. The "Welsh Rabbit" Club held its weekly meeting at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Lanham last Sunday evening, Captain Lanham doing the honors.

## TAMPA HARBOR NOTES.

Tampa Harbor, Fla., Feb. 18, 1910.

On Friday, Feb. 11, Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, was the welcome guest of the citizens of Tampa. Ambassador Bryce came as a guest of honor of the Panama Canal Celebration, and was accompanied by Mrs. Bryce. The day's ceremonies began at 10 a.m. with a reception to them at the Tampa Bay Hotel by the leading citizens. Among the guests at this function were Lieut. Col. Colville Penrose Terrett, 17th Inf., in command at Camp Taliaferro, and Mrs. Terrett, and Comdr. and Mrs. Hill, of the Navy. Foreign Consuls present were Sir John Savarese, Italy; Rafael M. Yber, Cuba; A. Nistal, Spain; E. W. Monroe, France; J. W. Morris, Great Britain; and Col. T. J. S. Brown, who is host to Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce. Music for this reception was furnished by one of the military bands from Camp Taliaferro, which adjoints the beautiful grounds of the hotel. Following the reception all were escorted to the courtroom, where the principal exercises were to take place by Troops F and D, 11th Cav., 11th and 39th Companies, Coast Art., Cos. A, and B, 17th Inf., and the 17th Infantry and 9th Artillery bands.

The military detachment under command of Colonel Terrett makes a magnificent showing, as do the men of the gunboats Marietta and Dubuque, which are in the harbor with the Italian cruiser Etruria and the Cuban gunboat Hatuey. Saturday afternoon Ambassador Bryce visited Camp Taliaferro and was given a reception by Colonel Terrett, assisted by the officers in command of the Artillery and Infantry companies and Cavalry troops. Saturday night a grand military reception and ball was given at Tampa Bay Hotel for Ambassador and Mrs. Bryce, at which the following Army and Navy officers and ladies were guests: Col. and Mrs. Terrett, Capt. Henry J. Hunt, Lieut. Claire B. Bennett, Oliver F. Snyder, Walter S. Drysdale, John D. Burnett, Jr., Earl C. Buck, Edmund R. Andrews and Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf.,

Registered  
Trade  
Mark.



Established  
Half a  
Century.

## Colored Shirts For Spring 1910

**Madras Shirts.** We are showing a more extensive collection than ever before, including Scotch, French, English and Austrian Madras and Batiste, in plain and fancy stripes. Also Russian Cords in the latest color combinations. A wide range of exclusive designs. All especially recommended for their washing qualities. 32 inches wide. 40c. to 85c. per yard.

**Silk and Cotton Shirts.** In a beautiful range of satin and Russian corded effects. 32 inches wide. 90c. and \$1.00 per yard.

**Hand Loom Japanese Silks:** Unusually beautiful goods, in a large variety of exclusive designs, including fancy stripes and checks. 31 inches wide. \$1.25 per yard.

**Printed French Percalés and fine French Batiste (light weight).** These are shown in a large range of plain and staple effects; also fancy color combinations. Fast color. 32 inches wide. 30c. and 40c. per yard.

**Japanese Crepes** in fancy stripes and color combinations; washable. 30 inches wide. 75c. per yard.

**Linen Shirts;** special finish. Exclusive designs. 36 inches wide. 50c. to 75c. per yard.

*Samples of any of the above lines mailed free upon request*

## James McCutcheon & Co.,

### 5th Ave. & 34th St., N. Y.

Opposite  
Waldorf-Astoria

of Fort McPherson, Ga.; Major William A. Mercer, Capt. Melvin W. Rowell, Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, Frederick T. Dickman and Charles S. Jackson, 11th Cav., of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Lieut. J. H. Pirie and E. E. Bennett, 11th Co., C.A.C., and Clarence E. Seybt, 162d Co., C.A.C., of Fort Dade, Fla.; Lieut. John O'Neil district adjutant, Marcellus H. Thompson and John W. McKie, 39th Co., C.A.C., of Fort De Soto, Fla.; Comdr. and Mrs. F. K. Hill, Lieut. and Mrs. A. E. Watson and Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, of the Navy.

Lieut. Walter S. Drysdale accompanied Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke to Fort Dade last Sunday to be their guest until Monday morning, when he returned to Camp Taliaferro with Captain Clarke. Lieutenant Drysdale distinguished himself as a corporal in Co. H, 20th Kansas Volunteers, of which Captain Clarke was in command during the Spanish-American War.

Several balls were given at the Tampa Bay Hotel this week at which the officers and ladies representing the Army and Navy in Tampa were present. Monday night was a Valentine masked ball, Wednesday night the Crescent Club ball and Thursday night the regular weekly hop. The German-American Club of Tampa also gave a ball on Thursday, at which many of the Army and Navy officers and ladies were present.

On Wednesday, Feb. 9, the annual mine practice of the 162d Co., C.A.C., Fort Dade, Lieut. Basil G. Moon commanding, was conducted by the district commander, Capt. M. M. Mills. It is thought to be the first mine practice held under the order for 1910. The figure of merit for the practice was 94.4 per cent. A party of officers and ladies, consisting of Dr. Ebers and guest, Dr. Inches, of Fort De Soto, Dr. Hereford, Miss Hereford, Mrs. Adna G. Clarke and Lieutenant Pirie, of Fort Dade, were guests of Capt. Homer D. Grant, of the planter Schofield, which held a position near the junior mine planter force, towing the target, where the firing could be safely observed.

Mrs. George Stovall, of Fort Dade, has returned from a visit to her mother at St. Petersburg. Dr. Hereford, of Fort Dade, was in Tampa Friday and Saturday of last week. Mrs. Adna G. Clarke went to Tampa Thursday morning to spend the remainder of the week at Tampa Bay Hotel, to be with Captain Clarke, who is with the troops in Camp Taliaferro.

Mrs. H. S. Steele, of Fort Dade, gave a charming dinner party on Wednesday of last week, followed by bridge. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills, of Fort De Soto, Mrs. A. G. Clarke, Dr. Hereford, Miss Hereford, Lieut. John H. Pirie and Basil G. Moon, of Fort Dade, Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Mills were in Tampa Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, guests at the celebration.

Master Roberto Hereford entertained his young friends with a block party at Fort Dade last Wednesday. The party drove to the south end of the island, where a fish roast and other refreshments were served. The guests were Misses Lee Steele and Bonita Clarke and Masters Paul and Adna Clarke. Dr. Hereford accompanied the youngsters, and he is pronounced by them to be a capital entertainer.

## MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., Feb. 21, 1910.

Madam and Mrs. Mason entertained Monday afternoon with two tables of bridge. The prizes were won by Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Knox. On Monday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Mills gave a "calamity party," which most of the post people attended. The house was profusely decorated in red hearts. Bridge and "500" was played and Mrs. Frissell won the first ladies' prize, a piece of statuary; Captain Miller the gentlemen's prize, a silver key ring; Mrs. Moorman the booby, a silver bonbon dish. Mrs. H. B. Nelson on Monday evening entertained with a canfield party. Miss Waller captured the first prize, a picture frame; Lieutenant Bouton the gentlemen's prize, a desk blotter. Tuesday evening the "500" Card Club met at Colonel Paulding's. Mrs. Knox entertained informally with bridge and a chafing dish supper on Tuesday night. Wednesday evening the card club met with Mrs. Shelton, mother of Mrs. Frissell, and Mrs. Patterson entertained with "500" on Thursday evening. The first prize was captured by Mrs. McCammon, a pair of silk stockings. Colonel Paulding won the gentlemen's prize, a silver match safe, and the two boobys went to Miss Nora Paulding and Lieutenant Nelson. The consolation prize was cut for and won by Miss Gunner, a silver souvenir spoon. Those present were Colonel and the Misses Paulding, Capt. and Mrs. Gose, Capt. and Mrs. Maxey, Captain Miller, Mrs. H. B. Nelson, Mrs. McCammon, Mrs. Alford, Lieut. and Mrs. Burt, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchell, Lieut. and Mrs. Moorman, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mrs. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, the Misses Kent, Gunner, Waller and Lieutenant Bluemel.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Maxey entertained with high tea in honor of Madam Dent, who is visiting her granddaughter,

Mrs. Burt. The centerpiece was a miniature wigwam and the place-cards were pictures of famous Indian chiefs. The decorations were quite appropriate, as Madam Dent spent most of her earlier life along the frontier during the Indian wars. Thursday evening Mrs. Knox entertained with four tables of "500." The prizes were won by Mrs. Mitchell, a pretty hatpin, and Lieutenant Bluemel, a desk blotter. Friday evening the Luxury Row Bridge Club met with Capt. and Mrs. Thorne. Mrs. H. B. Nelson captured a bridge set and Captain Cochran a stein. Mrs. C. J. Nelson and Mrs. Mitchell from "Poverty Row" substituted. Delicious supper was served. The semi-monthly hop took place Friday evening, which most of the post people attended. Major and Mrs. Greenleaf received.

Friday evening the regimental basketball team defeated "the Lotus team of Watertown by a score of 37 to 9.

Mrs. Maxey entertained with a high tea on Saturday afternoon. The color scheme was yellow narcissus. Those present were Mesdames Nelson, Knox, Rutherford, Mills, Moorman, Mitchell, Hill, French, Maghee, Frissell and Hay. Colonel Paulding left for New York on Monday to join Mrs. Paulding, who is visiting relatives there. Later they go to Palm Beach. Mrs. Gunner left Sunday with her child for a visit with relatives in Washington. Miss Osborne, after spending a delightful week with Miss Bowers, aunt of Lieutenant Davis, returned to her home in Schenectady on Tuesday. Mrs. Pritchard has left after a visit with her brother, Major Faison. Miss Elizabeth Kent has left for her home at Watervliet Arsenal, after a visit with her sister, Mrs. Miller. Capt. and Mrs. Cochran returned from New York after a shopping tour. Captain Nelson has returned after having inspected the Militia of Pennsylvania.

Skiing has become quite a popular sport on the post. Many of the ladies have purchased skis and many a delightful afternoon is spent on hills in the country.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 14, 1910.

Col. and Mrs. Hoyle had as their guests to dinner on Feb. 6 Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieutenants Wood and Williams. The Echo Club met at Mrs. Butler's and the prize winners were Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Kendrick. Tuesday evening of last week the Artillery bachelors gave a delightful dance in honor of Miss Clark, sister of Mrs. Donald Sloan, who is visiting her for a few weeks. The young officers of the 6th Field are noted for their many charming entertainments.

Monday last Miss Jones, of Norfolk, Va., arrived and is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Montgomery for some weeks. Lieut. Bruce Magruder has been a guest of his brother, Lieut. Marshall Magruder, during the week. He has lately returned from the Philippines and is now on his way to join his regiment at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyle gave a very beautiful dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. Herr, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon. Thursday Mrs. McNair, wife of Capt. William McNair, gave a very dainty lunch to Miss Clark. As Miss Clark is to be married Feb. 28, bridal decorations were carried out in flowers of pure white and little heart-shaped name cards, tied with white satin to little golden bells. A little white satin bag was at each place, filled with rice. Those present were Miss Hoyle, Mrs. Magruder, Mrs. Downes, Mrs. Danford, Mrs. Sloan, Miss McMahon and Miss Clark. Thursday the Bridge Club met at Colonel Hoyle's; the prize winners were Mrs. Kendall and Major Cameron. Friday evening a very beautiful dinner was given by Major and Mrs. Cameron for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Major and Mrs. Haynes. A delightful game of bridge was enjoyed. Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder entertained Col. and Mrs. Hoyle at dinner.

Saturday the usual hop was held and a number attended. After the dance the Misses Hoyle entertained about forty at a most delicious supper given in honor of Miss Clark. The wives of the student officers of Carr Hall gave their husbands a supper in honor of their having completed their course in studies at the school. The riding and jumping will be kept up now until the school course is finished. Captain Roberts is still on crutches and will probably have trouble with his knee for some time. Captain Kennington is improving slowly.

Colonel Kendall lectured to the entire command on the subject of anti-typhoid vaccination. It has been discovered that the disease has been checked to such an extent by vaccination that at many of the posts a majority of the commands have been vaccinated. Nothing has been attempted at this post, as it has not been brought up before. He requests that each organization get volunteers.

Capt. George W. Read, 7th Cav., will soon receive his promotion to his majority. We trust this will not take him away from the regiment, as there is but one major with the 7th





## Liqueur Pères Chartreux

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

The original and genuine Chartreuse has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned product is nowadays known as "Liqueur Pères Chartreux."

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés,  
Bâtier & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y.  
Sole Agents for United States.

Cavalry now. Major Slocum has been for a long time on special duty, and Major Brewer has also been on duty with the Q.M. Department in New York for several years. Capt. George Williams has as his guest a cousin, Mr. Clark. Lieut. Duncan Elliot gave a beautiful dinner in honor of Miss Clark on Friday evening; the other guests present were Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Grace Commiskey, Lieutenant Quekemeyer, Captains Williams and Clarke.

### FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Feb. 22, 1910.

Always welcome, always young, Saint Valentine was the honor guest at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin O. Saunders on the evening of Feb. 14. A short time before Lieutenant Saunders had moved from the small cottage on Front avenue into No. 3 Officers' Row, so there was plenty of space for the gay old saint and the officers and ladies of the garrison. The first floor was most artistically decorated with ribbons of hearts and the lights were softened by shades of crimson hearts. The tally cards represented roguish, laughing cupids. Of course, the game of cards was "hearts." Mrs. Robert Davis and Lieut. A. E. Ahrends proved to be the most heartless players, and were presented with extremely pretty silver picture frames. The "piece de resistance" was the ices, dear little, lacy cupids, reclining on crimson hearts. Mrs. Lane, the charming mother of Mrs. Saunders, received with her.

Mrs. Edward Pendleton was called to Detroit, on Thursday, by the death of her aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Scotten, in whose home she lived when a girl. Miss Adams left on Wednesday for her home in Salt Lake City. Since October she has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Howard B. Perry and will be much missed. Mrs. Mitchell entertained a few guests at luncheon on Friday to meet Mrs. Danforth, of Dunkirk. After lunch bridge ruled the hour; the prizes, small gilt work baskets, with linings of pink and blue, were given to Mrs. Lane, and Mrs. Edward Rice, of the city. Mrs. Benjamin Castle, after a happy visit to friends in Skaneateles, N.Y., is at home again.

The men of Co. A were hosts for a handsome ball at the German-American Hall a few evenings ago. The entertainment opened with a drill, which spoke well for Captain Perry and his company.

The ad. and manufacturers' clubs were the honor guests at the second regimental drill at the 65th Armory last week. Gen. Faneuil Welch, in his own delightful way, made the speech of welcome.

Over nine feet of snow has fallen here this season and it continues to snow daily.

### FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 12, 1910.

On Saturday evening last Chaplain and Mrs. S. H. Bell were hosts at a very pleasant dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Marley, Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Thummel and Lieutenant Teague. Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone gave an elaborate supper Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Ennis, their house guest. The other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt, Major D. F. Duval, M.C., Capt. W. S. Guignard and Lieut. J. N. Greely. Five hundred was played after supper. Mrs. R. S. Pratt won the ladies' prize, a brass bowl; Lieutenant Pratt captured the gentlemen's, a bridge score pad. Col. H. M. Andrews entertained at dinner on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Marley. On Tuesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Pratt entertained at supper for Capt. W. S. Guignard. After supper cards were enjoyed. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. D. L. Stone, Mrs. W. P. Ennis, Major D. F. Duval, M.C., and Lieutenant Clement.

Mrs. F. E. Hopkins was hostess at a charming luncheon and card party on Wednesday. The game five hundred was played and Mrs. S. Bell was awarded the prize. The guests were Meses. Bell, Deems, Pratt, Marley, Thummel, Margettis, Ballard, Sawyer and Miss Bell. There was a very pleasant post hop after the Wednesday night concert given by the orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery. Dr. E. E. Roberts returned on Thursday from a trip to Omaha. On Thursday Mrs. F. E. Hopkins made Mrs. Ennis the motif for a beautiful luncheon, enjoyed by Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Deems, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Ennis and Mrs. Sawyer. The table was decorated with a profusion of red carnations and smilax. The place-cards were appropriately heart-shaped valentines. That afternoon Mrs. E. E. Roberts gave a very delightful five hundred party of three tables. The players included Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Deems, Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Margettis, Mrs. Marley, Mrs. Thummel, Mrs. Ballard, Miss Willyoung and Mrs. Sawyer. Mrs. Ennis won first prize and Miss Willyoung the second. Dainty refreshments were served after the game. Mrs. Thummel and Miss Willyoung assisted Mrs. Roberts.

Friday night Lieut. W. H. Dodds entertained at five hundred, followed by dancing, at the post hall, and it proved

an unusually pleasant and well attended meeting. The orchestra of the 1st Field Artillery band furnished the music. A delicious supper was served. Mrs. Samuel Bell won the ladies' prize, a fern dish, and Lieut. Col. D. S. Rumbough won the gentlemen's prize, one of the new books. Others present were: Major D. F. Duval, Capt. W. S. Guignard, Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. Deems, Chaplain and Mrs. Bell, Miss Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Margettis, Mrs. Ballard, Lieut. and Mrs. Marley, Lieut. and Mrs. Thummel, Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Willyoung, Miss Willyoung, Lieutenants Greely, Teague, Turner, Bateman and Clement, Mr. Joseph Andrews and Mr. J. P. Quinette. Punch was served.

Miss Thekla Willyoung, who has been visiting her brother, Dr. L. E. Willyoung, for the past month, has returned to her home in Chicago. Col. H. M. Andrews, Lieut. Col. D. S. Rumbough, Major D. F. Duval, Captains Hopkins and Deems, Lieutenants Dodds and Marley, attended a Lincoln Day banquet at the New Midland Hotel in Lawton.

In honor of Master William P. Ennis, Jr., Mrs. D. L. Stone gave an exceedingly pretty children's party on Saturday afternoon, to which Mary Purington, George Purington, Harriet Deems, Frances Hopkins, Ianthe Stone and David Stone, Jr., were invited. Numerous games were enjoyed until and freshments were served. The table was decorated very attractively and appropriately, and the children enjoyed a charming supper. The favors were pretty little baskets filled with candy.

### FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., Feb. 8, 1910.

Miss Brennan has been spending the past few days in Chadron with friends. The Card Club met at Capt. and Mrs. Barnum's on last Wednesday night, and a very enjoyable evening it proved to be. Delicious refreshments were served at the completion of the game. The fortunate prize-winners were Mrs. Sayre and Colonel Kingsbury. Col. and Mrs. Kingsbury gave a delightful dinner on last Friday night, which was enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Lieut. and Mrs. White and Dr. Stancliffe. Major and Mrs. Johnson were hosts to a like affair on the same evening.

"The Girl that's All the Candy" visited the post last week and was appreciated by many of the officers and ladies. After the show Lieut. and Mrs. McCain gave a delightful supper for Chaplain and Miss Brennan, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Miss Farman, Miss Barnum, Lieutenant Davis and Mr. Biglow.

One of the most successful cotillions ever given at Fort Robinson was danced on last Saturday night. It was mostly led by Captain Cowan, who introduced many novel and original figures. The favors were unusually pretty and effective, and the young ladies deserve much credit for the designing as well as the execution of them. The hall presented quite a festive appearance, and when the beauty of the fair sex was enhanced by large picture hats, ruffs and muffs in all the delicate pastel shades, it was undeniably a delightful scene. Some of the other favors were dainty varicolored vanity bags, parasols, arm ribbons and silver picture frames. The men were favored with hats of all nations, snap-crackers, boutonnières of violets, cigarettes, etc. After the cotillon a delightful supper was served at the club.

Sunday afternoon Rev. Dr. Graves, of Chadron, held Episcopal services at the post, which were largely attended.

### FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., Feb. 20, 1910.

Lieut. A. E. Brown and his mother entertained at luncheon at the Omaha Club last week for Col. and Mrs. Edgar, of Rahway, N.J., who were their guests for several days, en route to California. The other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Captain Dalton and Captain Babcock. Colonel Edgar is a member of Governor Fort's staff. Capt. O. A. Martin returned last week from a short trip to Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Clarke entertained the ladies of the post with a five hundred party last Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. White had Miss Enid Valentine, of Omaha, as a house guest several days last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton gave a box party at the Boyd theater last Sunday night, seeing Robert Edson in "A Man's Man," after which they entertained with a theater supper, their guests being Mr. and Mrs. Edson, Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Captain Crimmins and Captain Babcock.

Mrs. C. W. Kennedy, wife of Major Kennedy, entertained at luncheon last week for Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Dungan, wife of Lieut. P. B. Dungan, U.S.N., Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Clark and Miss Dugan, of Omaha.

Major D. E. McCarthy, Chief Q.M., is back from a ten days' trip to Washington, D.C. Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. White were guests of Mrs. Dalton at luncheon at the Omaha Club last Monday and at an Orpheum party given by Mrs. White afterward.

### NOTES OF PARANG.

Parang, Mindanao, P.I., Jan. 2, 1910.

Old Parang has awakened a bit of late, and during the last month quite a few things have been happening. The annual regimental dinner of the 23d Infantry started the ball rolling. It was the most successful of several years. The decorations and the menu were great. Captain Hammond and Lieutenant Quackenbush came over from Zamboanga for it.

The Seward came in on Dec. 11 and took away quite a number from the post: Col. and Mrs. Sharpe left for a two months' trip to China and Japan; Lieut. Col. Glenn and Lieut. W. C. Miller went to Manila, and Major Muir to Iloilo. Lieut. and Mrs. Pepper and children went up on the preceding trip; Lieutenant Pepper was sent to the division hospital for treatment.

Co. M, under Capt. J. R. Lee, and Co. H, under Lieut. F. W. Brabson, went to Malabang the early part of last month to relieve the four troops of the 6th Cav., which returned to the States. Lieutenants Cleary and Coles accompanied those companies. Co. D, under Lieut. John R. Brewer, augmented the Malabang garrison a few days later. A few days afterward Lieuts. R. E. Clarke and H. B. Crea went over with another detachment.

The Magallanes came in on Dec. 18, bringing back the machine-guns placed under Lieut. H. B. Clagett from Camp Jossman, where it had been for target practice. Lieuts. T. N. Gimpelring and D. J. McLaughlin were visitors at the post while the Magallanes was in port. Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn returned on the Seward on Dec. 23. Captain Corcoran, 13th Cav., also came down on her to visit Capt. and Mrs. Laubach. Lieut. C. D. Cowles, Jr., M.C., left on her to take up his new duties in the Transport Service.

Colonel Glenn has started the strenuous life here. All officers have to take a fifteen mile ride twice a week on old skates that the Cavalry palmed off to the Infantry several years ago. So far everyone has stood the rides all right; as much cannot be said for the horses.

There were quite a few Christmas dinners. Capt. and Mrs. Leary entertained Lieutenants Hoffman and Oatton. Capt. and Mrs. Drum had as Christmas guests Chaplain Sutherland, Lieutenants Stevens and Claggett. Capt. and Mrs. Schley had Lieutenant Miller.

On the evening of Dec. 27 a smoker was given by the men of Co. E. It was a great success; short speeches were made by Colonel Glenn, Captain Drum, Lieutenants Turner, Claggett, Miller and Lang; novelties such as singing and sketches lasted the entire evening.

The 3d Battalion, under Captain Laubach, went out in the bosque on the evening of Dec. 28, with the intention of trying to prevent the 2d Battalion, under Captain Schley, from pre-

## A Delightful Blender

Those who best know the art of mixing things say that whiskey blends in a simply ideal way with Ballardvale—no cloudiness, no sediment, no harshness: just a smooth, clear, perfect blend.

## Ballardvale Spring Water

The Ballardvale Springs Co., Boston, Mass.

venting the 3d Battalion from observing the supposed embarkation of troops from Parang. This was evidently our preparatory movement to returning to the States in a couple of months.

Dr. and Mrs. Dulin entertained at dinner on Dec. 29; the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Gagen and Lieutenants Miller and Claggett. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner followed suit in the next house, having as their guests Capt. and Mrs. Schley, Capt. and Mrs. Drum, Miss Reaume and Lieutenant Thuis.

On Dec. 31 the Malabang crowd came over for the masquerade. They were Capt. and Mrs. Lee, Lieutenants Brabson, Crea and Coles. Lieut. and Mrs. Phinney came down from Keithley, and also Lieutenant Walling from his potato farm at Camp Vickars. Dr. and Mrs. Eastman came over from Cotabato. The New Year's eve masquerade was a decided success. There was a great variety of costumes, all good. On New Year's morning a baseball game was held between the officers and a team from the enlisted men. It is needless to add that the latter won.

Colonel Glenn, assisted by the ladies of the post, received at noon on New Year's day. The usual custom of all the officers calling upon the ladies of the post was extended this year, so as to include calling upon one another also.

Lieut. J. W. Lang has been appointed president of the town of Parang to succeed Lieut. F. S. Young, who expects to leave on the next trip of the Seward for a tour with Mrs. Young and the baby through China and Japan.

### FORT MCKINLEY, RIZAL.

Fort McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Jan. 5, 1910.

The concert and entertainment given at the post hospital on Christmas eve was a great success. The hall was very prettily decorated with palms, ferns and the National colors. The orchestra of the 2d Field Artillery rendered appropriate selections under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Seudenry. There were vocal solos by Private Farrell, 12th Cav., which drew frequent applause, as did Private Launty, band, 12th Inf., who rendered comic songs in his characteristic, humorous style. A humorous song entitled "An Army Bookie" was rendered in good style by Corporal Brady, 12th Cav. Private Collins, of the same regiment, rendered two vocal solos which were much appreciated. Mrs. Bosley, wife of Capt. J. R. Bosley, M.C., rendered admirably three vocal selections. She has a rich, melodious, soprano voice which shows the effect of good training and studious practice. Her selections were the "Holy City," a number from the opera "Madame Butterfly," and "The Swanee River." Two soprano saxophone solos were rendered by Private Babcock, 12th Inf. The rest of the numbers were all up to the standard and were very well received. Light refreshments were served, and all present were thoroughly pleased with the entertainment.

Midnight mass was held in the Y.M.C.A. on Christmas eve by Chaplain O'Keefe, 12th Cav., with a good attendance and a fine program of music. The McKinley vocal quartette rendered selections, and the orchestra of the 2d Field Artillery played appropriate Christmas music.

Major Smith, Phil. Scouts, stationed at Camp Wallace, is spending a five days' leave with his brother, Lieutenant Smith, 7th Inf. The hop last Saturday was well attended by the officers and ladies and their friends from the city. The band of the 12th furnished music.

The international football team of Manila, scheduled to play the Y.M.C.A. team of this post last Saturday, failed to put in an appearance. The bowling matches played at Cavite with the local team resulted in a victory for Cavite. The Y.M.C.A. team of this post lost all three games, rather unusual, as they have been winning most of the games, lately. The high score was by Garland, 12th Cav., with 208 pins and Cizek, of the Cavite team, with 212. Garland also had high average of 176. The McKinley team is still in the lead in the series of the league.

Last Saturday evening the basketball game between the Manila Y.M.C.A. team and the 3d Battalion, 7th Inf., resulted in a victory for the Manila team, 21 to 17. The game was very exciting, and at the end of the second half was a tie of 15. The teams played an extra fifteen minutes to finish the game.

Two exhibition bouts of boxing were put on by Vanotte, 12th Cav., and Frye, 12th Inf.; and Simpson and Eberhart, 7th Inf. They were fast and interesting. An exhibition wrestling bout was given by Garland, Hospital Corps, and Mitchell, 12th Cav., which was also very interesting. Private Kenny, Hospital Corps, entertained the audience between the events with some appropriate selections on the piano. The sports were concluded with several events in the swimming pool. A water polo game was played between the teams of McNeal and McLaughlin. The 40-yard race was won by McLaughlin with Yant second and Goldstein third. The plunge for distance was also won by McLaughlin, as was the fancy diving contest.

Trumpeter Jason, of Co. C, 12th Inf., has been appointed deputy sheriff at the barrio of San Pedro Macati on orders from headquarters.

Mr. J. R. Flynn Anderson, who lectured at the Y.M.C.A. last week, was formerly a chaplain with the British army, and his experiences are very interesting.

Practice marches and outdoor maneuvers are the order of the day. The maneuvers will commence on Feb. 15, to last to the end of February, if not later, and will comprise all the troops in the Department of Luzon, with the exception of Philippine Scouts.

### FINE "HIKE" BY BATTERY D, 2D FIELD ART.

Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., Jan. 18, 1910.

Battery D, 2d Field Art., under the command of Capt. Edgar H. Yule, recently made a record march from Manila to Camp Stotsenburg. They were en route from Camp Keithley, Mindanao, to Stotsenburg for target practice. Nothing was known of the road. The battery (4 officers, 114 men, 95 animals, 3 days' forage, and one quartermaster pack train complete), all equipped for field service with five days' rations, left Manila at 8:15 a.m. Dec. 13 and arrived at Stotsenburg at 3:14 p.m. Dec. 17; 102 hours and 50 minutes. The battery was in motion 22 hours and 48½ minutes, and marched 80 miles. Four unbridged rivers were crossed; the Bocaue was forded at Bocaue; the Bigan was swum at Bigan; the Quinqua was swum south of Calumpit, and the canal was swum near Calumpit. The two latter were raging torrents from recent rains, and the previous training of the battery came into play here. All the property was crossed promptly on native boats and the animals swam with but slight delay and with no loss or damage.

The battery can be justly proud of its feat, and of the name and record it has established for marching in a tropical climate, before the close of the rainy season, through a swampy and cholera infected country. It is considered the record "hike" of Mountain Artillery in the Philippines by those in a position to know. This march was attempted several times during the past few years, but had to be abandoned each time because of the bad condition of the roads.



# BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK



The Original and Leading brand since 1857.

Has No Equal.

**BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.,**

"Leaders of Quality"

Est. 1857

New York

## THE NAVY.

### VESSLS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Feb. 22. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. The Louisiana is off the Cape of the Chesapeake having gun trials, upon the completion of which the vessel will proceed to Guantanamo Bay.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Frank F. Fletcher. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Samuel P. Comly, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Comly.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas D. Griffin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

Send mail for the auxiliaries of the Atlantic Fleet in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CELITO (supply ship). Comdr. George F. Cooper. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
CULGOA (supply ship). Camdr. Harry Phelps. Sailed Feb. 17 from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Charles H. Harlow. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
POTOMAC (tender). Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. George Pickrell. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
YANCKTON (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

The vessels of the Pacific Fleet will remain at San Francisco about one week longer to give liberty, and then proceed to Santa Barbara Channel for target practice. Upon the completion of target practice the vessels will proceed to their respective home navy yards for repairs.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Giles B. Harber, Commander.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Harber.) Capt. Henry T. Mayo. At San Francisco, Cal.  
SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James T. Smith. At San Francisco, Cal.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Edward B. Barry, Commander.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Barry.) Capt. John M. Orchard. At San Francisco, Cal.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Valentine S. Nelson. At San Francisco, Cal.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Francisco, Cal.

##### Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Herbert F. Lopez. Arrived Feb. 15 at San Francisco, Cal.

#### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

CHARLESTON, P.O., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. John H. Gibbons. At Manila, P.I.  
CLEVELAND, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Cleveland will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to be placed out of commission.

##### Second Division.

ARAYAT, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Matt. H. Signor. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.  
CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Emory F. Clement. At Canton, China.  
CHATTANOOGA, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. John D. McDonald. At Manila, P.I. The Chattanooga will be brought home in the spring to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.  
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Reuben O. Bitter. On cruise up Yangtze River.  
MINDORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George M. Brown. At Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy L. Lowman. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.  
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign William O. I. Stiles. At Shanghai, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At Hong Kong, China.

##### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Lieut. Frederick J. Horne, jr. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

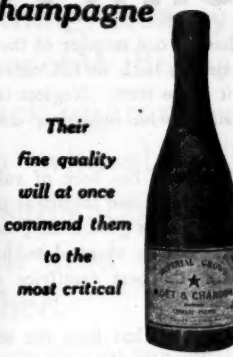
##### Tugs.

PISCATAQUA. Bttn. William Fremgen. At Cavite, P.I.  
WOMPATUCK. Bttn. Thomas L. McKenna. At Cavite, P.I.

#### VESSLS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AJAX (collier). Ordered placed in service at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
ALBANY, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. James H. Oliver. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. Whitton, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed Feb. 9 from Coronel, Chile, for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, en route to the Atlantic Coast of the United States. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
CHESTER (scout cruiser). Comdr. William R. Shoemaker. Arrived Feb. 19 at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.  
CHICAGO, P.O., 18 guns. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. Is in reserve.  
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bttn. James Dowling. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
DAVIS (torpedo boat). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Edward E. Capehart. Arrived Feb. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Denver has been ordered placed out of commission at Mare Island.  
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John H. Shipley. Arrived Feb. 16 at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. John E. Craven. At Tampa, Fla., for the Panama Canal Celebration. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Upon the completion of the duty at Tampa, about Feb. 27, the vessel will resume duty in West Indian waters.  
EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Harlan P. Perrill. At Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John A. Hoogwerf. Sailed Feb. 17 from San Francisco, Cal., for the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash., to be placed out of commission.  
HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HARTFORD (wooden cruiser), 9 guns. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy.  
HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Gustav E. Potterson, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
HIST (surveying ship). Comdr. Armistead Rust. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
INDIANA, C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.  
IROQUOIS (tug). Ensign Anthony J. James. Arrived Feb. 15 at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Iroquois has been ordered placed out of commission at Mare Island.  
JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Arrived Feb. 19 at San Pedro, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
LEONIDAS (collier). Joseph T. Rogers, master. At Boca de Toro, Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARCELLUS (collier) merchant complement. Thomas Adamson, master. Sailed Feb. 19 from the navy yard, New York, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Frank K. Hill. At Tampa, Fla., for the Panama Canal Celebration. The vessel will remain at Tampa until Feb. 27, when she will proceed to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., touching at Hampton Roads, en route. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MARS (collier) merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 14 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed Feb. 18 from Culebra, West Indies, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
MILWAUKEE (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW ORLEANS, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Roger Welles. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Upon the completion of certain repairs on the New Orleans, the vessel will proceed to the Asiatic Station.  
NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. Is in reserve.  
NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Bough,

## The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their  
fine quality  
will at once  
commend them  
to the  
most critical

MOËT & CHANDON  
"VERY DRY"

MOËT & CHANDON  
"EXTRA DRY"

**GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.**  
SOLE IMPORTERS  
NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. John Hood. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bttn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
OZARK, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh, retired. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Sailed Feb. 14 from New Orleans, La., for Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PEORIA. Bttn. Harold S. Olsen. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
POMPEY (collier). James Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
PATASCO (tug). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Ensign Nelson H. Goss. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
RELIEF (hospital ship). Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.  
SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.  
SCORPION, G., Lieut. Allen Buchanan. At Constantinople Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fechteler ordered to command. Ordered placed in commission March 1, or as soon thereafter as practicable, at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.  
STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. The Sterling has been ordered placed out of commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Pratt. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
TACOMA, P.O., 10 guns. Comdr. Albert P. Niblack. At Fort Limon, Costa Rica. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TECUMSEH (tug). Bttn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 10 guns. Capt. Bradley A. Fiske. Arrived Feb. 15 at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.  
TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Capt. Harry M. Dombaugh (retired). Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
TRITON (tug). Chief Bttn. August Ohlsen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
UNCAS (tug). Bttn. Peter Emery. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Vesuvius will be sent to Newport for duty at the Torpedo Station, and her status will be considered as in commission in reserve.  
VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed Feb. 14 from Acapulco, Mexico, for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Arrived Feb. 15 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 10 guns. Capt. Charles C. Rogers. Arrived Feb. 15 at Port Discovery, Wash. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.  
WINSLOW (torpedoboot). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William P. White. At Erie, Pa. Address there.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry A. Field. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

#### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander.  
DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. Arrived Feb. 20 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

#### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George O. Day, Commander.  
Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. Arrived Feb. 19 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McC. Luby. Arrived Feb. 20 at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.  
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. Arrived Feb. 18 at Key West, Fla.  
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.



# A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH

If there is one member of the human system that will pay you back in full measure for any injury done, it is the teeth. Neglect is no worse than experimenting with unknown, untried and worthless dentifrices.

SOZODONT has been of value to the teeth for over sixty years and is just as much an essential in the U.S. Army as good food, good clothing and good shelter. So long as good teeth is a necessary requirement, the best dentifrice should be the only Army dentifrice.

SOZODONT has been the standard in this and every civilized country in the world for many years.

Every soldier owes it to himself to at least buy a single box and test the value of our claims, and when satisfied, faithfully use SOZODONT.

Sold at every Commissary Store and Post Exchange.

## Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Julius C. Townsend. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Chester Nimitz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TARPON (submarine). Lieut. Prentiss P. Bassett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

NINA (tender). Chief Bsn. John S. Croghan. The Nina left Hampton Roads for Boston, Mass., early Sunday morning, Feb. 6. She was sighted by merchant steamers a short distance outside the Capes of the Chesapeake, since which time she has not been heard from, and it is thought that the vessel has foundered.

## PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At San Pedro, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Friedrich. At San Pedro, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Pedro, Cal.

## Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander.

PERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Pedro, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Ensign Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign Ernest A. Swanson. At San Diego, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William T. Lightle. At San Pedro, Cal.

## Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Pedro, Cal.

ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Sylvester H. Lawton, jr. At San Pedro, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

## ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Herbert H. Michael, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

## First Torpedo Division.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Herbert H. Michael. At Cavite, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Ensign Lloyd W. Townsend. At Cavite, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Edmund S. Root. At Cavite, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Laurance N. McNair. At Cavite, P.I.

## First Submarine Division.

ADDER (submarine). Ensign James B. Howell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Lieut. Oscar F. Cooper. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign Kenneth Whiting. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

## RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

## Reserve Torpedo Divisions.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

Destroyers: Worden and Macdonough. Torpedoboots: Bailey, Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Dupont, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Rodgers, Shubrick, Stringham, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes.

## Reserve Submarine Divisions.

Lieut. Frederick V. McNair, Commander.

Submarines: Cuttlefish, Octopus, Plunger, Tarantula and Viper.

The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the flotilla.

## Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Charles M. McCormick. En route to San Francisco, Cal., from the Asiatic Station.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass.

## Receiving and Station Ships.

ALLIANCE (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Oulebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Capt. John F. Parker, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer. Reins Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Edmund B. Underwood. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Manila is an auxiliary to the Independence.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Capt. Charles E. Fox. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN (station ship). At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

# AWFUL BURNING ITCH CURED IN A DAY

"In the middle of the night of March 30th I woke up with a burning itch in my two hands, and I felt as if I could pull them apart. In the morning the itching had got to my chest, and during that day it spread all over my body. I was red and raw from the top of my head to the soles of my feet, and I was in continual agony from the itching. I could neither lie down nor sit up. I happened to see about Cuticura Remedies, and I thought I would give them a trial. I took a good bath with the Cuticura Soap and used the Cuticura Ointment. I put it on from my head down to my feet and then went to bed. On the first of April I felt like a new man. The itching was almost gone. I continued with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and during that day the itching completely left me. Frank Gridley, 325 East 43rd Street, New York City, Apr. 27, 1909." Cuticura Remedies sold throughout the world; Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEWARK (station ship). Capt. Edward E. Wright. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred A. Pratt. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertollette. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

SEVERN (station ship). Comdr. John Hood. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Hartford is to replace the Severn as station ship at the Naval Academy, the Severn will then be assigned to duty as tender to the Third Submarine Division of the Atlantic Torpedo Fleet.

SOUTHERY (receiving ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bisset. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, San Francisco, Cal.

TEXAS (receiving ship). Comdr. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. James M. Helm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

## STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue.

RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. At Boston, Mass. Send mail to the State House, Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. At the foot of East 24th street, New York city. Send mail in care of station F. N.Y. city.

## TUGS.

Pentucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Potomac, Atlantic Fleet.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite, P.I.

Rocket, Norfolk, Va.

Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sebag, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston, Mass.

Sotoyomo, Bremerton, Wash.

Standish, Annapolis, Md.

Tecumseh, Washington, D.C.

Traffic, New York.

Triton, Washington, D.C.

Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal.

Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal.

Waban, Pensacola, Fla.

Wahnetta, Norfolk, Va.

Penacook, Norfolk, Va.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.

Active, Mare Island, Cal.

Alice, Norfolk, Va.

Apache, New York.

Chickasaw, Newport, R.I.

Choctaw, Washington, D.C.

Hercules, Norfolk, Va.

Iroquois, at Mare Island.

Iwana, Boston, Mass.

Massachusetts, Key West, Fla.

Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.

Narkeeta, New York.

Navajo, Mare Island, Cal.

Patapasco, Portsmouth, N.H.

Patuxent, Atlantic Fleet.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash.

Penacook, Norfolk, Va.



Madam,  
Have You Tried  
Pork and Peas?  
**Lakeside Brand**  
Pork and Peas

are a brand new culinary sensation. The peas are Lakeside peas—you know what that means. The pork the choicest of sweet Wisconsin little-pig pork—that's all—then cooked to the most delicious tenderness by the wonderful Lakeside steam ovens. Good hot and good cold.

Six big helpings. Enough for a family of six  
**Fifteen Cents Everywhere**

FERRY'S Seeds are best. Send for catalogue. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.



"NAME ON EVERY PIECE"  
**LOWNEY'S**  
Chocolate Bonbons  
Always Delicious—Pure—  
Wholesome—Digestible  
One Box will make  
A Happy Home!

Every Sealed Package guaranteed  
Fresh and Full Weight

Fancy Boxes and Baskets in exclusive  
designs—for Gifts

THE WALTER M. LOWNEY CO.  
Makers of Cocoa and Chocolates  
BOSTON, MASS.

## THE MATCHLESS SMOKE

### Autolite 25c Self-Lighting Monolite 15c CIGARETTE

They strike and light on the box  
In sunshine, wind or storm.

The invention of the age that's talking smokers by storm—is our cigarette without a match. A distinct innovation that makes an epoch in the history of tobacco. The Cigarette is made only of imported selected Turkish tobacco carefully blended under our personal supervision to produce a mellow flavor and fragrant aroma. Made by expert workmen in clean, sanitary workrooms.

Ideal for Motoring, Riding, Skating, Sleighing, Walking, etc.

The self-lighting disc is guaranteed absolutely harmless and tasteless  
At all SMOKE SHOPS or sent prepaid on receipt of price.

WITHOUT A MATCH AUTOLITE MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N.J.

## FOR EVERY GUN

Every gun owner everywhere needs "3 in One" oil all the time. No other oil on earth is so good for lubricating lock, trigger, ejector, break-joints. It goes right into contact point, removes dirt and grease, reduces friction and makes every action part do its work easily, accurately, surely at the right time. Moistens cleaning rag with "3 in One" and rub inside of barrel. This removes all residue of burnt powder, prevents leading, pitting and rust. "3 in One" cleans and polishes wooden stock.

FREE Write at once for free sample bottle and "3 in One" dictionary. 3 IN ONE OIL CO., 105 New St., New York City.

## PATENTS

Send for "Inventor's Primer" and "Points on Patents."

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Attys.

Established 1864.  
818-14th St., Washington, D. C.

## CLAIMS

Business before the Patent Office, Auditors, and Pension Bureau.

## "SUNSET HILL," NEWPORT, R.I.

An attractive property of 34 acres, with pine grove and a beautiful view over the Bay and Military Stations and adjoining the famous Miantonomi Hill is now for sale; and is an ideal site for a RESIDENCE PARK for a GROUP OF OFFICERS. Also for sale, Cottage Lots at Jamestown, R.I.

Address Frederick Paine, Agent,  
Newport, R.I.

"Caswell Estate," C. W. Weeden,  
11 West 48th St., N. Y. C. Jamestown, R. I.

## EXPERT PENSION ATTORNEYS

TABER & WHITMAN CO.  
(30 years' experience.) Washington, D. C.

## PARALYSIS

Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at Last Chase's Blood & Nerve Tablets do it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. DR. CHASE, 224 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.



**RUINART BRUT**

THE OLDEST CHAMPAGNE MARK IN THE WORLD

PRODUCED SINCE 1728

**HAIG & HAIG SCOTS**

THE FIRST WHISKY ON EARTH. Distilled Since 1679

ROOSEVELT &amp; SCHUYLER, AGENTS, NEW YORK.

L. R. Hamersly, Jr., Army and Navy Agent.

**The Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company**

28 to 44 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Storage of Household Goods, Silver Vaults, Electric Carpet Cleaning

Goods packed and transported in Company's own vans.

TELEPHONE Nos. 4169-4170 MAIN

Absolutely Fireproof

**LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.**

Abarenda, at Norfolk.  
 Aileen, at New York.  
 Ajax, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Alabama, at New York.  
 Amphitrite, at Philadelphia.  
 Bagley, at Annapolis, Md.  
 Baltimore, at New York.  
 Bennington, at Mare Island.  
 Boston, at Puget Sound.  
 Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Cheyenne, at Mare Island, Cal.  
 Cincinnati, at Mare Island.  
 Constitution, at Boston.  
 Columbia, at Philadelphia.  
 Concord, at Bremerton.  
 Decatur, at Olongapo.  
 Delaware, at Norfolk, Va.  
 DeLong, at Boston, Mass.  
 Detroit, at Boston.  
 Eagle, at Norfolk.  
 Elcano, at Cavite.  
 Fox, at Mare Island, Cal.  
 General Alava, at Cavite.  
 Gwin, at Newport.  
 Hornet, at Norfolk.  
 Holland, at Norfolk.  
 Illinois, at Boston, Mass.  
 Iowa, at Norfolk.  
 Kearsarge, at Philadelphia.

**VESSELS LOANED**

Alert, Sausalito, Cal.  
 Alvarado, New Orleans, La.  
 Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.  
 Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Elfrida, Newbern, N.C.  
 Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

**TO NAVAL MILITIA.**

Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va.  
 Lebanon, at Norfolk, Va.  
 McKee, at Newport, R.I.  
 Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H.  
 Manly, at Annapolis, Md.  
 Marblehead, at Mare Island.  
 Massachusetts, at New York.  
 Miantonomoh, at Philadelphia.  
 Minneapolis, at Philadelphia.  
 Monadnock, at Cavite.  
 Morris, at Newport, R.I.  
 Nero, at New York.  
 Ohio, at New York.  
 Oregon, at Puget Sound.  
 Pampana, at Cavite.  
 Panay, at Cavite.  
 Petrel, at Mare Island.  
 Quirós, at Cavite.  
 Raleigh, at Mare Island.  
 Restless, at Newport, R.I.  
 San Francisco, at Norfolk.  
 Siren, at Norfolk.  
 South Carolina, at Philadelphia.  
 Stiletto, at Newport.  
 Talbot, at Newport.  
 Tallahassee, at Norfolk.  
 Terror, at Philadelphia.  
 Wheeling, at Puget Sound.  
 Yankee, at New Bedford.

Nashville, Chicago, Ill.  
 Machias, New Haven, Conn.  
 Onondaga, Washington, D.C.  
 Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.  
 Puritan, Washington, D.C.  
 Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.  
 Stranger, New Orleans, La.  
 Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Vixen, Camden, N.J.  
 Wasop, New York city.  
 Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

**Key to Abbreviations.**

1st O.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser);  
 P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); O.C.  
 (converted cruiser).

**THE ARMY.****ARMY STATIONS.**

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our issue of Feb. 19, pages 735 and 736.

**STATIONS OF TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES.**

The following are the stations of troops in the Philippines according to the latest official records available, Dec. 20, 1909. It should be understood, however, that these stations furnish no guide for mail matter, which should in all cases be addressed to Manila, P.I., as usual:  
 Second Battalion of Engineers: E and H, Fort Mills, Corregidor.

Signal Corps: F, Cuartel de Infanteria, Manila; L, Iloilo, Panay.

Hospital Corps: D, Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

First Cavalry, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga.

Twelfth Cavalry: Entire regiment, Fort William McKinley, Rizal.

Thirteenth Cavalry, Camp McGrath, Batangas.

Fourteenth Cavalry: Headquarters, A, B, C, E, F, G, H, I and K, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; D, L and M, United States.

Second Field Artillery (Mountain): Headquarters, Fort William McKinley, Rizal; D, Camp Keithley, Mindanao; E, F, Jolo, Jolo.

Fifth Field Artillery (Light): A, B, C, Fort McKinley, Rizal.

Coast Artillery Corps: 35th, 51st, 54th, 55th, Fort Mills, Corregidor; 50th, 146th, Fort Wint, Grande Island.

Third Infantry: Headquarters, I, K, L, M, Pettit Barracks, Mindanao; A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Augur Barracks, Mindanao.

Fourth Infantry: Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and L, Camp Jossman, Guimaras; B and M, Iloilo, Panay.

Seventh Infantry: Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, Fort William McKinley, Rizal; A, B, C, D, Camp Eldridge, Laguna.

Twelfth Infantry: Headquarters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, L, M, Fort William McKinley, Rizal; K, Camp John Hay, Benguet.

Fourteenth Infantry: Headquarters, A, B, C, D, Camp Bumpus, Leyte; E, F, G, H, Camp Downes, Leyte; I, K, L, M, Warwick Barracks, Cebu.

**Williams' Shaving Stick**

"The kind that won't smart or dry on the face"

The soothing, creamy, lasting lather of Williams' Shaving Stick, guarantees to the man who shaves, a satisfaction he will find in no other.



Williams' Quick and Easy Shaving Powder affords the same rich, creamy lather that distinguishes Williams' Shaving Stick.

Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps.

Address The J. B. Williams Co., Dept. A. Glastonbury, Conn.

Twentieth Infantry: Headquarters, A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Cuartel de Espana, Manila.

Twenty-first Infantry: Headquarters, E, F, G and M, Camp Keithley, Mindanao; A and B, Marahui, Mindanao; D and L, Camp Overton, Mindanao; D, Camp Monungan, Mindanao.

Twenty-third Infantry: Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao; B, Davao, Mindanao; H and M, Torrey Barracks, Mindanao.

Philippine Scouts: Headquarters, 1st Battalion, Camp Vicars, Mindanao; 2d Battalion, Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite; 3d Battalion, Camp Avery, Corregidor; 4th Battalion, Regan Barracks, Albay; 5th Battalion, Cotabato, Mindanao; 6th Battalion, Camp Hayt, Samar; 7th Battalion, Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; 8th Battalion, Camp James, Leyte; 9th Battalion, Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas; 10th Battalion, Camp Connell, Samar; 11th Battalion, Camp Connell, Samar.

CALKINS &amp; HOLDEN, 250 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, ADVERTISING

①  
 Smith Premier Typewriter Company,  
 Advertising Department,  
 Syracuse, N. Y.  
 ②  
 ③  
 ④  
 January 18, 1910.  
 Gentlemen:  
 For your next advertisement we  
 would suggest that you explain the use  
 of the column finder and paragrapher  
 about as follows:

Press key 4 and the carriage moves to the point where the date is to be written. So with the address, the paragraphs and the signature—a single key, pressed, brings the carriage to the writing point. This is the Combination Column Finder and Paragrapher—a wonderful time saver in letter writing and tabulating—an exclusive feature of the new Model 10

**Smith Premier Typewriter**

②  
 Very truly yours,  
 Calkins & Holden.  
 Per. C.H.



Write us about it.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co., Inc.  
 Syracuse, N. Y. Branches Everywhere

**ORDER THESE LATE NOVELS**

DIRECT FROM

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**

At 1.08 Each

Here is a list of a few of the new \$1.50 books that we are selling at \$1.08 each. If to go by mail, add 12 cents for each volume, and we will prepay the postage. If ordered sent with other goods by freight or express, you save the cost of the postage. We guarantee safe delivery.

**Read over this list and order those you want:**

	Our Price
M-16275 The Silver Horde	1.08
M-16265 The White Prophet	1.08
M-16410 The Danger Mark	1.08
M-16440 The Foreigner	1.08
M-16485 Stradella	1.08
M-16530 The White Mice	1.08
M-16550 Comrades	1.08
M-16710 The Land of Long Ago	1.08
M-16725 The Royal End	1.08
M-16875 54-40 or Fight	1.08
M-17040 Truston King	1.08
M-17055 A Gentle Knight of Old	1.08
Brandenburg	1.08
M-17100 The Lords of High Decision	1.08
M-17510 Much Ado About Peter	1.08
M-17525 The Riverman	1.08
M-17540 Set in Silver	1.08
M-17570 The Calling of Dan Mathews	1.08
Rex Beach	1.08
Hall Caine	1.08
Robert W. Chambers	1.08
Ralph Connor	1.08
F. Marion Crawford	1.08
Richard Harding Davis	1.08
Thos. Dixon	1.08
Eliza Calvert Hall	1.08
Henry Harland	1.08
Emerson Hough	1.08
George Barr McCutcheon	1.08
Charles Edward Caselden	1.08
Meredith Nicholson	1.08
Jean Webster	1.08
Stewart Edward White	1.08
C. N. and A. M. Williamson	1.08
Harold Bell Wright	1.08

We are headquarters for books of all kinds: Standard Authors in sets, Morocco bound; fiction, juveniles, classics, the poets, cyclopedias and reference works, home study courses, Bibles (in all languages), cook books, books for every trade and profession, histories, travel, adventure, science, nature, etc., all at less than usual bookstore or publishers' prices. Our large Catalogue No. 78 contains many pages of books and Stationery and is well worth consulting for anything in the line of standard books from all publishers, at less than usual prices. We can get for you any book that is printed anywhere, in Europe or America, if you desire titles not usually procurable in stores. Write us about your book wants, and be sure to write for Catalogue No. 78.

**MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.**

19th and Campbell Sts., Kansas City Chicago Avenue Bridge, Chicago

**MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.**

SEND FOR BOOKLET.

**BENT & BUSH**

15 School Street,  
 BOSTON.

JOSEPH P. McHUGH & CO., of NEW YORK.  
 42nd St. WEST, at FIFTH Ave.  
 Opposite New Public Library:  
 Only Address Since 1884:

THE McHUGHWILLIOW FURNITURE:  
 Sanitary, Light, Strong and Elegant.  
 Booklet & Illustrations on Command.  
 (No Branches, No Agents.)

**WILLIAM B. HARRIS COMPANY****COFFEE**

167 Front Street, New York  
 Represented by CAPT. G. W. DICKSON.

**OUT OF YOUR NEXT PAY**

Begin to accumulate dividend-paying securities, or add to those already in the strong box, on our Non-Forfeiture Monthly Payment Plan, which enables you to buy outright, to pay in convenient monthly installments, and protects you against market fluctuations. This plan was originated and copyrighted by us in 1907, and has since been in successful operation. You select your own investment, as we are not promoters or brokers, and have no special stocks to offer; neither do we accept margin accounts. Send for booklet 11R.

**FLEMING & COMPANY**  
 INVESTMENT BANKERS,  
 Pennsylvania Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

**PATENT BINDERS**

FOR FILING THE

**ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL.**

20 VESEY ST., N. Y.

By mail, postpaid, \$1.25. Delivered at office, \$1.



## "Reeco" Rider and "Reeco" Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engines

Perfect water supply for army posts, hospitals, etc. Used in large numbers by the U.S. Government both in this country and in the Philippines.

Send for "C3" Catalogue to nearest office.

**RIDER ERICSSON ENGINE CO.**

New York. Boston. Chicago. Philadelphia.  
Montreal, P.Q. Sydney, Australia.



## HATFIELD & SONS TAILORS AND IMPORTERS.

12 WEST 31st STREET, Near 5th Ave. NEW YORK.

Makers of the finest Uniforms and Leaders of Styles in Civilian Dress.

## RIDABOCK & CO.,

112 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

## MILITARY UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS

### RICE & DUVAL

ARMY & NAVY TAILORS,

Fashionable Civilian Dress.

J. H. STRAHAN

258-260 Fifth Ave., near 28th St., New York City.



### JOHN C. HAAS

## UNIFORMS

No. 39 E. Orange St., LANCASTER, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

259 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

1308 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Well Known to Army Officers for the Past 35 Years.

*A. Shuman & Co.*  
Boston

## Army & Navy Tailors

## HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

734 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF

Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Nat. Guard Equipments.

## DRILL AND OTHER TEXT-BOOKS

Approved and Published by Authority of the Secretary of War, for the United States Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

**INFANTRY DRILL WITH INTERPRETATIONS.** Entirely new and revised edition covering all the interpretations issued by authority down to date of publication. Bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth, price 75 cents. It costs but a trifle more than the volume with the Drill alone and should be purchased in preference as it will solve many perplexities for the student of the Drill.

**DRILL REGULATIONS FOR THE INFANTRY.** Revised 1904. With amendments to October 31st, 1908. Bound in extra strong bristol board, price 30 cents. Handsomely bound in semi-flexible vellum cloth, price 50 cents.

**CAVALRY DRILL REGULATIONS,** amended 1909, bound in fabricoid, \$1.00.

**FIELD ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS 1908 (Provisional)** bound in fabricoid, \$1.00.

**COAST ARTILLERY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1909,** bound in leather, \$1.00.

**SMALL ARMS FIRING MANUAL, 1909.** (Provisional) bound in fabricoid, \$1.00.

**MANUAL OF GUARD DUTY, 1908,** bound in bristol board, 25 cents; bound in leather, 30 cents.

**MANUAL OF ARMS, adapted to the Springfield Rifle, calibre .45,** bound in Bristol board, 10 cents.

**ARMY REGULATIONS,** bound in cloth, \$1. 1908.

The above prices include postage.

The discounts allowed on quantities will be furnished on application

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

## FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO.

QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

Miscellaneous Products. Submarine Boats. Forgings, Castings, Engines, Boilers, Autogenous Welding, Galvanizing, Woodworking and Patternmaking.  
Vessels of all descriptions, War and Merchant, Small Boats and Launches.  
Curtis Marine Turbines. Yarrow Watertube Boilers.  
Estimates furnished promptly.

## "CANADIAN CLUB" WHISKY

DISTILLED AND BOTTLED BY

**HIRAM WALKER & SONS, Limited,**

Walkerville, Canada

The age and genuineness of this whisky are guaranteed by the Excise Department of the Canadian Government by official stamp over the capsule of every bottle.

RED HAND



### RAHTJEN'S COMPOSITION

For coating bottoms of steel and iron vessels. Used by all principal Steamship, Yacht Owners and Navies of the World.

**RAHTJEN'S AMERICAN COMPOSITION CO.**

(Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors in the United States.)

**OTTO L. PETERSEN, Pres.**

**JOHN H. HOYT, Manager**

Factories: 66-68 Van Dyke St. and 95 Board St., Brooklyn.

Agencies in all parts of the World. Tel. 2627 New York.

Office, 1 Broadway.



### ARMY OFFICERS

MAKE THE NINETY MILE RIDE A THREE DAYS' PICNIC

It is done every year by using the Whitman saddle, famous throughout the world. This saddle never yet skinned a horse or a man. Both horse and rider are consulted and considered in every article manufactured.

If your saddle does not bear the name of this firm, it is not a WHITMAN; if it bears that name, nothing is "Just as good." Those who ride the WHITMAN, will ride nothing else. Liberal discount to officers of the Army. See catalog at Post Exchanges or write us direct for full information and testimonials from noted horsemen.

**THE MEHLBACH SADDLE CO.,**

Successors to Whitman Saddle Co.

106B CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK CITY.



Mehlbach's "Astride"



Latest Regulation (solid metal.)

## American McInnes Anti-Corrosive Composition American McInnes Anti-Fouling Composition

FOR BOTTOM OF STEEL AND IRON SHIPS.

Manufactured only by **GEORGE N. GARDINER & SON, No. 15 William St., New York.**

Used by the principal Steamship Lines. Made in America of American Materials, and vastly superior to the English Compositions. The Smoothest Coating where Speed is desired.

## HIGHLAND

BRAND

## Evaporated Milk

THE ORIGINAL  
and BEST



Superior Quality  
has made HIGHLAND  
Brand the recognized  
standard.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.

HIGHLAND, ILL.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 1, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2218: Electrical equipment.—Sch. 2246: Canvas, rubber, tapes, pans, cooking utensils, chloride of lime.—Sch. 2248: Iron, steel.—Sch. 2249: Hardware and tools, brass pipe, cocks.—Sch. 2250: Paints, graphite, linoleum cement.—Sch. 2251: Pipe fittings, water gauges, valves.—Sch. 2252: Bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, buckets.—Sch. 2253: Packing, pipe covering, gauge-glass grommets, rubber washers.—Sch. 2254: Milk, salt.—Sch. 2255: Stationery.—Sch. 2256: Searchlights.—Sch. 2258: Fuses, Leyden jars, zincs for gonda cells, receiver cords.—Sch. 2259: Canvas, sal ammoniac, fire brick.—Sch. 2261: Hardware and tools.—Sch. 2262: Linseed oil, petrolatum.—Sch. 2263: Pig iron, hydraulic turbine tube cleaners, fire clay.—Sch. 2268: Gaskets. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 2-14-10.

## Feel Headachy?

It probably comes from the bile or some sick condition of the stomach or bowels. No matter which, put yourself right with

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

## OLIVE DRAB COTTON CLOTH UNIFORMS AND CAPS

Place your orders now for summer delivery.

**MEYER'S MILITARY SHOP**  
1231 Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

**F. J. HEIBERGER, Jr.**  
ARMY and NAVY  
Merchant Tailor,  
15th Street, opp. U. S. Treasury.  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Philippine Islands.

**THE NOBBY**  
TAILORS - SHIRTMAKERS  
HABERDASHERS

157 ESCOLTA - MANILA

**PICKETT HARNESS CO.**  
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, Polo Goods, American  
Harness "ELEGANTINE" Bits and Spurs.  
46 Bohague. MANILA, P.I.

**BAY VIEW HOTEL, MANILA.**  
Headquarters Army, Navy and Marine. 30 San Jose, Manila.  
E. M. BARTON, Proprietor.

**DELMONICO HOTEL.**  
Residence for Army, Navy and Marine. 275 Palacio, Manila.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m., March 8, 1910, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 2270: Ties, rails, frogs, etc.—Sch. 2271: Wire, cable, stuffing tubes, insulators, clusters, lanterns.—Sch. 2274: Slab zinc, solder, nails, glass, hardware, paint.—Sch. 2276: Gasoline.—Sch. 2277: Stationery. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y., or to the Bureau, E. B. ROGERS, Paymaster-General, U.S.N. 2-21-10.